SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1881.

BENGAL.

Opium Sale.—The following is the result of the opium sale held at the Government sale-room, No. 2, Bandkshall-street, on the 4th July :—

	Chests.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Proceeds.
Behar......	2,350	1,425	1,400	1,418-4-1	33,32,938-8-8
Benares.....	2,350	1,430	1,365	1,392-0-3	32,71,245-0-0

A Fast Passage.—The fine iron clipper ship Sheila, Capt. Pearse, lately arrived at this port, left New York at 7 p. m. on the 30th March last and came up to the Sandheads on the 18th June, thus making the passage in 80 days, the fastest on record. She is owned by Messrs. Sandbach, Tinne and Co., Liverpool. Messrs. Hobson, Conor & Co. are her agents. —*Englishman.*

Singular Sports.—A novelty was introduced into the athletic sports lately held by the Buffs at Singapur, which might add to the attraction of such sports in this country. It was called the Officers' Menagerie Race, was an odd affair, and is described as follows :—Mr. Holmes' Musket (dog); Mr. Lewis' Gobble (turkey); Mr. Paterson's Billy (goat); Mr. Holmes' Pride of China (pig) ; Mr. Lloyd's Darwin (monkey) ; Capt. Backhouse's Grimalkin (cat) ; Mr. Robinson's Cock-a-leekie (fowl) ; Mr. Johnson's Sage (goose) ; Mr. Hughes Onion (duck) ; Mr. Puttalack's The Agiatant (pelican) ; Mr. Jarrett's Jean Crapeau (frog) ; Mr. Johnson's Queen of Sheba (crab). The animals, driven by the owners or their friends by means of a string tied to the legs, were handicapped according to their respective abilities. The pelican got away on a false start, the string slipping from the owner's hand, and alighted on a high tree, being luckily caught in a few minutes afterwards. The pig was obstinate as usual, and persisted in going backward the greater part of the way. Darwin lay down and refused to move ; the turkey "gobbled" and was erratic in his movements, the cat was spiteful, and the dog playful, while the goose held steadily by his owner, ran straight for the winning post, and won the race by a good yard over the frog, which being constantly poked up, was hopping along for the goal.

MADRAS.

The Madras Death-rate.—From the 25th ultimo to the 1st instant, 1 European, 5 East Indians, 10 Native Christians, 213 Hindoos, and 26 Mahomedans died in Madras, making a total of 255 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the ten previous years was 248. The deaths are thus classified : 40 from small-pox, 5 from measles, 55 from fever, 7 from dysentery, 9 from diarrhœa, and 139 from other diseases. The population, according to the last census, being 397,552 the death-rate in the week under notice was at the rate of 33·3 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 32·5 per 1,000 per annum.

Old Indian Families.—The Maharaja of Travancore has appointed Mr. Maltby—the son of Mr. F. N. Maltby, Madras Civil Service, Retired, a former Resident of Travancore—Superintendent of the Cardamom Hills in recognition of his father's services to the State. In British India, the excellent public service of a father does not count when a son is anxious to follow the paternal footsteps. In the olden days, shrewd John Company was very partial to admitting men into the Civil Service, Army, &c., who had some family connection with India. The Hon'ble W. Hudleston, our present Governor, and the Hon'ble H. E. Sullivan, the present first Member of the Board of Revenue, are the reprentatives of families that have been connected with the administration of Madras for nearly a century. Mr. C. G. Master, the Acting Chief Secretary, is descended from Mr. Streynsham Master, who was Governor of Madras two hundred years ago ; and during a good part of that long period the Madras Government have had the assistance of at least one Master mind.—*Madras Mail.*

The Late Hon'ble C. V. Runganadha Shastri.—A long, useful, and honourable public career has come to a close by the death of the Hon'ble C. V. Runganadha Shastri, a member of the local Legislative Council, and for a great many years a Judge of the Court of Small Causes in this Presidency. As a linguist there were few to equal him. He could speak French and German with remarkable ease and accuracy ; while in Oriental languages he was a through Sanskrit scholar and was "up," also in Tamil, Telugu, Hindustani, Maharathi, Guzerati, Canarese, Persian, Arabic, and Malayalam. The first official position that he held was that of a head-writer ; whence he rose by degrees to be Chief Interpreter of the Supreme Court of Judicature. It was while occupying this position that his linguistic attainments attracted the attention of Government, and led to his promotion to a Small Cause Court Judgeship. He occupied a seat on the Bench until the 30th March, 1880, when he retired on a well earned pension. A remarkable trait in him was that he gave as much attention to physical as to mental exercise. As he himself remarked at the inaugural meeting of the Madras Physical Training and Field Games Association, he had obtained a certificate as a rough rider in the Body Guard lines, and had never neglected his dumb-bells and clubs. He possessed considerable muscular strength, and it was this that enabled him to go through much fatiguing work, which would have tried the energies of many a younger man. Recognizing the benefits of a sound education to himself, he took particular pains with the education of his children. He was liberal-minded in his views, especially on the subject of religion, and this may, in a great measure, be attributed to his early training under Missionaries, and in Bishop Corrie's Grammar School. As a Judge he was always conscientious and upright. His appointment to the Legislative Council was a graceful recognition, by the Government of the Duke of Buckingham, of his long and faithful services. In the Court of Small Causes this day Mr. Handley, the First Judge, on taking his seat, addressed the Bar, and intimated his intention of closing the Courts at noon out of respect to the memory of the late Judge. This was accordingly done.—*Madras Mail.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAB.

The Cholera Outbreak at Meean Meer.—According to the official cholera report there was one case at Meean Meer on the 1st of July. In Anarkuli there were two cases, both proved fatal. In the city there were five seizures, and in the Kana Kacha village six, which resulted in two and five deaths respectively. Yesterday (June 4) there were three cases of cholera in C-4 at Meean Meer, and the battery marched into camp this morning.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

Quarrels of Hindus and Mahomedans.—A report has been submitted to the Deputy Commissioner of Lahore that the Hindus and the Mahomedans of the village of Makul have been split into two parties, and that it is feared the dissension will cause bloodshed. The cause assigned is that all the male members of a leading Hindu family have turned Mahomedans.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

Attempted Wife Murder.—The trial of Sergeant James Smith, of the Public Works Department, for shooting at his wife on the 27th of March last at Rawalpindi, was commenced on the 4th inst., in the Lahore Chief Court before Mr. Justice Plowden and a jury. Mr. Spitta, Government Advocate, prosecuted, and Mr. Cope, barrister-at-law, defended the prisoner, who was charged under the second clause of Sec. 307 to 308 Indian Penal Code, with attempt to murder and culpable homicide not amounting to murder, respectively. The prisoner, who had lately returned from the front, was excited partly from drink and partly from differences which he had had with his wife, and fired his revolver at her, the bullet slightly injuring her right hand and penetrating into her neck—from which it has never yet been extracted—but not causing any danger to her life. The case was expected to conclude on the following day.

LAHORE WATER-WORKS.

TO THE EDITOR, "CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I regret to find that, in your issue of the 30th ultimo, you have copied an erroneous statement made at a special meeting of the Municipal Committee on the 8th ultimo, to the effect that a certain letter, written by Mr. Anderson in February 1879, pointed out that bad materials were being used in the construction of the Reservoir for the Lahore Water-works.

As this statement, though no doubt made in error, is liable to affect me considerably in my future business relations, I must ask you to withdraw it and to give the withdrawal as much publicity as possible publicly in your columns as was given to the misstatement.

The letter in question referred to the bricks for the outfall sewer, about which there was a difference of opinion between Mr. Anderson and the Executive Engineer. These bricks were submitted to a critical chemical analysis, both in Lahore and Calcutta, and found to contain no deleterious matter as imagined by Mr. Anderson, and the outfall sewer has since been successfully completed with them, and has been in use for two years.

The letter in question does not in any way refer to the Reservoir. The letter is dated February 1879, whereas not a particle of material was put upon the ground for the Reservoir till the following October, several months before which Mr. Anderson had retired from the service and gone to England.

I have instructed my counsel to move in the matter.—Yours obediently,

Dadabhoy Nusserwanjee,
Contractor, Lahore Water-Works.

Lahore, 3rd July, 1881.

*** Our correspondent refers to the Advertisement of the Municipal proceedings.—Ed., *C. and M. G.*

THE LAHORE TREASURY ROBBERY.

We take the following report from the *Civil and Military Gazette* :—

Third Hearing, 1st July.

Jamadar Deva Singh was first sworn. We make the following abstract of his deposition before Colonel Beadon. He gave substantially the same account of the discovery of the theft and the circumstances under which the sepoys of the 24th Punjab Native Infantry were convicted as Subedar Ratton Sing had given on the previous day. He said that when Rs. 30,652 were found missing, the report was immediately sent to the Commanding Officer at Multan. The authorities offered a reward of Rs. 1,000 to any one who would lead to the recovery of the stolen property. He assisted in making public as well as private enquiries for three days, after which, on the 30th May, he was informed that the money had been divided amongst the sepoys. Jawahar Singh, No. 2,050, had said that 15 sepoys had committed the robbery, whose names he (the witness) did not recollect. Badan Singh had first confessed and Rs. 602 had been recovered from him. From his information Rs. 604 had been recovered from Hurdit Singh, with whom he had shared. He said he had been told by the latter that Badan Singh had got more money, as he had sent Rs. 80 to his father with instructions to bury the money near the *ukhli* in the house, by the hands of sepoy Man Singh. Chand Singh, and Narain, No. 2,015, had confessed and given up Rs. 14 and Rs. 403-8 respectively, in his presence, the former near the railroad. Man Singh, Sawan Singh, and Chunda Sing, No. 2,009, confessed and produced Rs. 660. Chanda Singh, No. 2,009, had given Rs. 660 after confession, buried underground. Chanda Singh, No. 2,007, had given Rs. 636 buried near the Commissariat compound. He had accompanied Khan Singh, No. 1,983, to his farm, where he produced Rs. 440 from three places. Then he and Baba Kirpa Ram went to Badan Singh's father at the village of Jambhar, but the latter denied having had any money. The place near the *ukhli* was then caused to be dug by a mehtar named Kukoo in the presence of the Lumbardar of the village, and two earthen jugs containing Rs. 200 and Rs. 107 were found. Rs. 49 were found with Badan's mother, which were also taken. After this Badan's father, Golab Singh, led us to a farm where Rs. 213-4 were brought out. Thus Rs. 569-4 were recovered from Badan Singh alone. On the 4th June Bhagwan Singh made over Rs. 177 to the Colonel. Chanda Singh's father had given up Rs. 312 at his village called Talwandi. The witness recognised the jugs and two pieces of *lungi*, which had been found wrapped round them. The Jemadar admitted that the chowkidar of the Commissariat godown had complained to the Subadar, four nights before the discovery of the robbery, that a certain sepoy, whom he could identify, being drunk, was sitting on the wall of the compound, and that he fled away when he was sent for. It was near the same site that Chunda Singh, No. 2007, dug out Rs. 436.

Subadar Ruttan Singh's deposition of the previous day was then read aloud to the defendants, who were asked to make any objections which they wished. Man Singh, No. 1721, said that his brother Kavn Singh had come to him in April and not in May, as reported by the Subadar. Badan Singh also made a smilar objection. To this the Subadar replied that he had prepared the return on the authority of the Havildar Major. One sepoy asked why the three names, Nand Singh, Sawan Singh and Prem Singh, had been mentioned together, to which he was answered that these three were never on duty between the 31st March and 28th May. The depositions of the Jemadar were also read.

Baba Kirpa Ram, Deputy Inspector of Police, being sworn, said that in one of the two holes which he found in the treasury he thrust in his hand, and in two hours extracted Rs. 10,000 with four bags, his belief was confirmed that money had been stolen by the sepoys on guard with the assistance of the bayonet. Police enquiry began on the 31st of May, when five or six sepoys had resigned. He accompanied Badan Singh to Meean Meer at 10 P.M., and found Rs. 602 buried in three places. Badan confessed to have stolen the amount through the hole, and to have shared it with Hurdit Singh, who also gave up Rs. 604 on the 1st. A third list of culprits was got up by Baban Singh. Chanda Singh, Man Singh and Sawan singh then made over Rs. 660 near the railroad. On 2nd June Rs. 436 were recovered from Chanda Singh, No. 2007, near the Commissariat. Kavn singh confessed to have sent his share to his village called Jalambhar, and made over Rs. 440. Hurdit Singh having reported against Badan Singh, the witness had gone to his father, Golab Singh, on the 3rd, from whom Rs. 569-4 were recovered in the manner described by Jemadar Deva Singh. Chanda Singh's mother had given up to the witness two jugs containing rupees at Batala. One sepoy had given him Rs. 37 from his pocket.

Constable Chanda Singh bore testimony to the recovery of Rs. 569-4 from the house of Badan Singh under circumstances detailed above in the [redacted] rupees and Rs. 49 in cash were found in the house of Golab Singh, father of Badan Singh.

Mangul Singh, Lumbardar of Jalambhar, corroborated in toto the evidence of the Deputy Inspector of Police, Baba Kirpa Ram, regarding the production of money from Golab Singh. He said he was no relation to the accused Badan Singh, and could not tell how much land his father owned.

Mehtar Kukoo was then called and admitted having dug out the jugs in the house of Golab, which he recognised, though he could not estimate the amount contained in them. He also said that as Golab Singh had pointed out, money was found in his farm.

Goldsmith Golab gave evidence that he had accompanied Baba Kirpa Ram, Deputy Inspector of Police, a month since in a carriage, and that Rs. 602 were recovered, in his presence, from Badan Singh in three different places.

Coachman Mahomed Bukhsh said that he had carried Baba Kirpa Ram and another man on the 1st June, when Rs. 604 were given to Baba from three places. He recognised Hurdit Singh.

Surrof (money-dealer) Ganesh Dass deposed that Chunda Singh, one of the sepoys, had given him Rs. 46 as the price of two rings which he (Chanda) had left with him to get them studded with Feroza. Another Chanda Singh had given him Rs. 26 as the cost of 5 gold butkis. He could recognise the first Chanda Singh who also confessed to have advanced Rs. 46 to the surrof, but not the other. Ganesh Dass said that as neither of the sepoys had since come to him he had deposited their money, amounting to Rs. 72, at the city kotwali, in compliance with a police proclamation. The city kotwal admitted having received Rs. 72 from the surrof. Imam Khan, Deputy Inspector of Police, appeared and mentioned that the first confession of theft was made by Badan Singh, that Rs. 403-8 and Rs. 360 were recovered by him from Narain Singh and Lal Singh respectively. On the 8th he had set out in pursuit of Nand Singh (resigned) and recovered Rs. 183 from his mother, Rs. 35 from his uncle, Re. 1 from his pocket, and clothes to the value of Rs. 2 from his house. Narain Singh himself confessed all the avove, and said that the property belonged to Government.

Sergeant Raheem Bukhsh made the following statement :—On the 31st of May I was sent in pursuit of Narain Singh and went to Angli with an additional police force from Kapurthala. We met Narain Singh on the way. On searching we found Rs. 26 in cash, 11 pieces of newly purchased butkis to the value of 15 or 20 rupees, and these with 16 new silver *churees* and 9 gold butkis we confiscated. On the way he said that when he and Hira Singh had been on duty the latter had given him Rs. 80, which he had extracted from the treasury. Narain Singh, No. 1902, confessed the above.

Fourth Hearing, 2nd July.

Rai Kanhya Lal, Executive Engineer, Lahore, Provincial Division, appeared and said that he had been in charge of the Fort treasury buildings since 1858, and that he had never witnessed any holes in the apartments. He produced copy of a plan of the treasury which had been prepared two years since, and which contained no marks of the holes. He said he had no other plan to refer to, and that the Executive Engineer at Meean Meer might have one. On the discovery of the theft he found two holes, one 2 inches square, and the other 3½ inches square. The bigger hole he said seemed to have been enlarged by the movement of plaster and the use of iron screws. Colonel Beadon asked the general view of the Executive Engineer regarding the holes, and the latter replied that they looked old, and that the marble *sill* below the bigger hole had marks of iron screws whose surface and edge also seemed to have been chipped.

Bhagat Ram, goldsmith, and Gangoo Bazaz were next called, who gave evidence that Narain Singh No, 1,902, had purchased butkis and cloth from them a month since. This the sepoy confessed.

Police Sergeant Gurdit Singh deposed to the effect that on the 31st of May he set out in the pursuit of Jeewan Singh and Heera Singh, and went to their village near Umritsar. Owing to the interference of their relatives the Sergeant had to bring in more police, and on search he found Rs. 804-6 in the house of Jeewan Singh who had run away.

This sepoy has not been captured.

Besides, the Sergeant in question confiscated jewels, brass wares and clothes in the house of Shada Singh, father of Jeewan Sigh, and recovered Rs. 105 from Lambardar Butchan Singh, with whom Heera Singh had deposited them. He also forfeited Rs. 35 from one Kala Singh, from whom Shada Singh had purchased more, and found Rs. 31 on the person of Heera Singh. With regard to the jewels and clothes and wares of Shada Singh he complained that he had purchased them for the marriage of his nephew, and that his son Jeewan Singh would surrender himself shortly. He complained bitterly of the oppressiveness of the police. In connection with this deposition it was stated that when Sergeant Gurdit Singh had left his police companions at the house of Shada Singh and himself gone to get assistance from the Thana, Shada's brother, Chand Singh, had offered a pair (some said one kura) of gold *kūrās* to the police sowar named Jāi Kurim as bribe which he accepted at the time. But ultimately when the bribe seemed to have produced no effect, Chanda Singh demanded it, but it has not since been given him. The police sowar alleges that he took it on the supposition that it had been made at the expense of stolen property.

The kura and other jewels, clothes and brass-plates were produced in the court and were quite new. Shada Singh said that it was not to be wondered at that he and his brother, Panjab Singh, possessed property to the value of Rs. 1,200 which had been produced in the court, as he had 700 maunds of grain in his granary at his village. The Lumburdar and the Zaildars of the village were next called. They said that they knew Shada Singh, who was a man of moderate means. His condition has been much improved during the last three years, as his lands had been irrigated by canal water, but it was nearly impossible to save Rs. 1,200 during that period. Some more witnesses were examined, with whom some of the convicted sepoys had contracted business after the occurrence in the fort.

To one of these Colonel Beadon caused Rs. 35 (with allowance) to be returned, which had been exacted from him by the police on account of the price of a mare which he had sold to one of the sepoys. Further on, Rs. 283 were shown by the police to have been recovered from one Sidhu on behalf of sepoy Utturn Singh, contrary to the allegations of the police, and Sidhu himself declined altogether to have any connection with Sidhu.

THE GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

The half-yearly meeting of the shareholders was held on June 17th at the Cannon-street Hotel, Colonel James Holland in the chair.

The chairman said the report would not be thought unsatisfactory when it was seen that they had gained £98,000 more than in the corresponding half-year at a cost of little more than £5,000. Great credit was due for this to the working departments. The traffic manager, Mr. Conder, had written that in almost every item better results had been obtained than in any previous year. In regard to passengers they had received more money, run fewer passenger-train miles, the average receipts were higher, the number of passengers in each train as well as in each vehicle was higher, the earnings on each vehicle were higher and the cost on each vehicle less ; consequently the average cost of carrying each passenger was less, and, as the natural result, the average profit on every passenger was higher. Similar statements might be repeated with regard to the goods traffic. These good results were due to the energy and judgment of the engineer and locomotive departments. They had steadily proceeded with the work of replacing iron by steel rails ; they had now 450 miles of steel rails, and 1,140 of iron rails ; but the latter were of much better quality than the iron rails now made, and their average life was nearly sixteen years. They were also replacing the cactus hedges and iron wire, which were necessary to protect the line from stray cattle, and strengthening the line by putting down additional sleepers. In the locomotive department twenty new first-class carriages had been placed on the line, and the wagons had been so strengthened as to be able to carry ten tons, instead of the six tons formerly. There had only been four accidents, three owing to the failure of the weak axles, which were now nearly all replaced, and one by the failure of a tyre. The accidents were thus infinitesimally below the average upon British and Indian railways. In the item for law charges the company had made an apparent profit, arising from the fact that money had come in which was due from other lines. According to the latest advices from Bombay the indications of improved traffic were likely to be fully borne out ; and the directors had every reason to believe that when they met half a year hence they would have a very satisfactory statement to lay before the shareholders. (Hear, hear.) He moved the adoption of the report.

Mr. H. W. Blake seconded the motion.

Mr. Minton remarked that the fact that the Government of India had entrusted this company with the working of two other lines was a great proof of the excellence of the management of the Great Indian Peninsula. (Hear, hear.)

The chairman stated in detail the nature of the agreements with the Government, and said they were fairly profitable.

The resolution was passed. The routine business was transacted, and the meeting closed with the usual votes of thanks.

ARMY RETIREMENT AND PROMOTION.

In the Cavalry and Infantry of the Line, there are, in round numbers, 1,900 Captains, including those who are seconded. Twenty-three Purchase and 30 Post-Purchase Captains of this number are either disqualified or will become disqualified for promotion, or be retired from the Service, by July 1, under existing regulations. Of the remainder, 190 Purchase and 34 Post-Purchase Captains are forty years of age, or will be so by the above date. Are these officers to be promoted, where they are senior of their regiments, on the increase of Field Officers taking place ; or are they to be retired, and the promotions made afterwards? This is a matter of vital importance to 221 officers, including all the senior Captains of the Army ; yet it seems impossible, judging by Mr. Childers' reply to inquiries made of him in the House of Commons, to get a straightforward answer on the subject. Again, how are the promotions to be given in the regiments now about to be formed out of linked battalions?—*a*, by seniority in the Army ; *b*, in the brigade ; or *c*, in the regiment? In either of the two latter suppositions, even if the limit of forty years of age is not enforced for those promoted, about 70 Purchase Captains will remain unpromoted, while 210 Post Purchase Captains will become Majors! This is due to the great irregularity of promotion,—very fast in some regiments, very slow in others. Moreover, many Purchase Captains have been put on half-pay by the disbandment or reduction of their regiments, or accepted half-pay promotion in 1870 ; and having been kept for years on half-pay, through no fault of their own, are junior in their present regiments to others greatly their juniors, both as Captains and by length of service. It is rumoured that Captains who are Adjutants of Auxiliary Forces, and become Majors under the new arrangements, are to retain their appointments for the residue of the original term, and be seconded in the meanwhile. If true, this would save a great many who will otherwise be left out of the promotion ; but we have nothing but hearsay to go upon as to the intentions of Government, for it is evident that Mr. Childers himself does not know for certain yet what course will be pursued in all cases. Among the 210 Post-Purchase Captains to be promoted, there are about 70 of less than eighteen years' service, and 50 who have been less than five years Captains. Would it not be wise and just to promote the 70 Purchase Captains, who cannot be provided for in their own regiments, into such corps as would otherwise have their majorities filled by very junior officers? In any case, what could be more unjust than to victimise the 70 unfortunates in question, by superseding them in the Army in such a wholesale manner, especially when it is remembered how the Purchase Officers have been superseded by the the Artillery and Engineers since 1872? But the worst has yet to come. About 30 of the purchase Captains are over forty years of age, and if the terms of the Memorandum are to be adhered to, nothing remains for these officers but compulsory retirement, or in the case of such as are not yet forty-three, a half-pay majority, with the *ignis fatuus* of future employment. Now, a word as to age retirement. The existing Warrant, taking into account the great diversity of age at which officers have entered the Service (varying from sixteen to twenty-eight), wisely requires minimum of service (20 years), before an officer becomes liable to compulsory retirement. The projected scheme, however, takes account only of age, except so far as to allow Captains who joined from the Militia, the Universities, or in Colonial corps, to serve for promotion up to forty-two. But not one-third of the Captains who joined after twenty did so under these conditions ; and there are, moreover, about 140 who entered after twenty-two ; 90 of them over twenty-four. The great majority will, no doubt, be promoted in their regiments, or to half-pay, and these latter retired at forty-three, if unemployed, which will certainly be the lot of 19 out of 20 ; but a good many, if the proposed regimental promotions are carried out, will find themselves on July 1 unpromoted and forty-three years old into the bargain, and for them we see no provision except immediate compulsory retirement, on a pension diminished by £10 for every year's service less than 20. Why not avoid this cruel and gratuitous infliction, on men who have done nothing to deserve it, by allowing every one to serve 20 years, as at present? Finally, *all* compulsory half-pay service should count towards pensions, as nothing can be more monstrously unfair than to punish men for their bad-luck, which has already brought them loss of pay and loss of regimental standing. The wretched quibble by which Purchase Captains who had the misfortune to be on compulsory half-pay on November 1, 1871, are deprived of their proper pension, and even where they have purchased all their steps, and are placed on the same footing as Post-Purchase officers, should also be done away with. But there is another question to be considered, that of the future position of those who have the good-fortune to obtain promotion. We will take a case :—A purchased his three steps of ensign, lieutenant, and captain for, say, £2,450, including over-regulation. He paid these sums not only for immediate, but also for prospective, advantages, viz., the sooner to obtain field-rank and its attendant status and duties. When Purchase was abolished, he was promised by Lord Cardwell that he should not be in a worse position than he was before its abolition, meaning, of course, that he should obtain promotion as quickly as before, and the existing status of any rank to which he might be promoted. On the faith of this, he has remained over ten years as captain, and availed himself of every opportunity to improve himself professionally, by acting in staff and regimental appointments, so that when he became senior captain, as he now is, if otherwise duly qualified, he should be promoted to the rank of major, be mounted, draw forage-allowance, receive 16s. a day as pay, cease company and enter on a new sphere of duties, and enjoy the status and dignity of a regimental majority. By one stroke of the pen, he finds Lord Cardwell's promise quashed. He is to continue the duties of commanding a company, though promoted to the *rank* of major, and for the first three years during which he occupies the higher rank, he is only to receive 13s. 7d. a day ; he is only to be mounted when required, and no mention is made of any forage-allowance. Now, if Army Reorganisation requires that the position of Major should be abolished, be it so ; but those who have paid and served for that rank under a Government guarantee, should be either promoted to its present status, and continue its duties as existing Majors are to do until absorbed, or else be compensated by a refunding of their money or a fair interest thereon. When the Irish Church was disestablished, due compensation was made to those who were debarred from obtaining the position they had looked forward to, and now that the Irish landlord is required to be almost disestablished, even those most desirous of bringing about his expulsion consider that he should be duly compensated. So with the Purchase Captains of the Army. If the status of Major requires to be disestablished and regimental ranks reconstructed, they should be given what was promised, or fairly compensated in lieu thereof. If existing Majors are not to disturbed in their present duties—some of them for six and seven years—surely those who have vested rights could be promoted to those duties. Promotion from Captain to Major is virtually to become in future a brevet instead of a substantive one, as officers must continue regimental duties as Captains and do garrison duties as Majors for three years. True, Brevet Majors do these duties now, but it has to be borne in mind that the Purchase Captain has not paid and served for brevet promotion, but in the prospect of ultimately succeeding to a substantive majority—of making a real, not an imaginary, step up the ladder of rank. We have dwelt particularly on the grievances of the Purchase Captains because, notwithstanding Mr. Childers' formal promise to "deal separately with them," they are for all that we can see, to be shorn of all their present privileges without any compensation ; but we are equally anxious to see justice done to everybody, and we trust that the Authorities may cause July 1, 1881, to be associated with a measure of justice and reparation, instead of with an act which aggravates existing evils, and adds new ones.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

RUSSIAN REVOLUTIONARY HEROINES.

The weight of a woman's brain in Slavonic races is greater than that of a man's. Among the Germanic peoples the brain weight of the sexes is equal, and in the Latin nations the brain of the man is heavier than that of the woman. Quantity does not necessarily imply quality, but in this case worth follows weight. "For intelligence and resolution," says M. Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu, the most recent and the most fascinating of writers on Russia and the Russians, "as well as for education, and the rank she holds in the family, the Russian woman is already the equal of the man. Among the Slavs man is often mobile, flexible, ductile, and impressionable to an excess, but, as if in compensation, woman, in mind and character, possesses so much strength, energy—in one word, virility—that without losing either her grace or her charm, she exercises often a singular and irresistible ascendency." This ascendency, frequently remarked in diplomacy, is not less remarkable in the revolutionary movement which at the moment supplies many of the youth of Russia with a terrible substitute for religion, which is well-nigh extinguished in the Orthodox Church beneath the superincumbent load of ritual, formality, and officialism. No one can have paid even the most cursory attention to the numerous criminal processes which shed a ray of such grimly lurid light upon the fermenting mass of Russian discontent without being impressed by the prominent part played by women in the work of revolution. Turgenieff, whose admirable novels are far too little read in this country—they appreciate them better in the United States—was, as usual, true to life when, in the Nihilist romance of "Virgin Soil" he made his heroine Marianne the central figure of his picture, and contrasted her decision, self-control and common-sense with the wild, unhealthy, impracticable dreams of her lover, who begins by longing to regenerate society and finishes by blowing out his brains. The plain-looking girl with the round face, short-cut chestnut hair, and an expression made up of strength, passion, and impetuosity, who studied the natural sciences and was aflame with a generous, self-sacrificing enthusiasm for all the oppressed and disinherited, which made her indignant and ready to revolt, especially when irritated by the presence of "calm, plump, self-satisfied people," embodies in fiction the leading traits of character to be found in many a Russian woman now in Siberia, or fast hastening on the road which leads thither or else to the gallows. Of Sophie Peroffski, the latest and for the moment the most famous of the Charlotte Cordays of Russia, we may have something to say another time. At present it will suffice to notice two or three of the more notable members of the class of which Sophie Peroffski is the most distinguished type.

Sophie Bardin, of Tamboff, a young lady of noble birth, was the first to familiarize the public with the spectacle of a Russian revolutionary heroine. She had not finished her studies and passed her final examinations when she had decided to dedicate her life to the service of "her brothers." At eighteen years of age she went to Zurich to study the labour question in Switzerland and in Germany, and to sit at the feet of Bakunin, "the apostle of universal destruction" and the prophet of anarchy. She soon returned to Russia confirmed in the faith as to the necessity for remodelling society, and resolved to lose no time in setting to work. She assumed the name of a soldier's widow, and began to work at daily wages in a factory, the better to be able to carry on the work of proselytism among the disinherited of the world. The self-devotion and self-sacrificing enthusiasm which lead a woman reared in the midst of luxury, and educated as Russian women only are educated, to don the coarse garments of the factory hand and spend her life among the illiterate vulgar, not from any belief in a divine command, but solely from "love for the others," are by no means unfamiliar in Russia. Sophie Bardin, or rather the twenty-two year-old widow Zaizeff, was not long permitted to conduct her propaganda in peace. A year after her descent among the workers she was arrested. The authorities took two years to prepare her indictment, and she was not tried before the spring of 1877. She conducted her own defence, and surprised every one by the courage and passion with which she pleaded her cause. Thousands of copies of her address were sold in St. Petersburg, and the fate of the eloquent speaker gave force and emphasis to her closing words : "The association will avenge me, and its vengeance will be terrible. Let your hangmen and judges massacre and destroy us now, during the short time that force is still on your side. We set against you our moral might, and that will triumph. Progress, Liberty, and Equality fight for us, and through these ideas no bayonet can thrust." Her eloquence availed not, and Sophie Bardin was sent to labour in the Siberian mines for nine years—a dreary expiation for one year's propagandism of revolutionary doctrine.

Sophie Bardin was the first, and Sophie Peroffski the third, of the popular heroines of the Russian Revolution. The second place was occupied by Vera Sassulitch, whose name is perhaps even more familiar in the West than that of either of the others. Vera, who achieved notoriety by the shot she fired at General Trepoff to avenge the chastisement inflicted on a prisoner, Boglaiouboff, who was personally unknown to her, was four years older than Sophie Bardin at the time of her trial. Her troubles, however, began even earlier. When only seventeen years old she was flung into gaol as the friend of the sister of Netchaieff, the well-known conspirator. She lay there two years without [illegible], and after her release she spent three [illegible] in exile, being passed on by the police from town to town as a suspect. Oppression drives even the wise man mad, and no one can be surprised that such treatment drove the victim into the ranks of the active conspirators, and at last led her to shoot General Trepoff. She made no attempt to escape, and justified her deed in court as being necessary to call attention to the cruelty which was practised under his control. All other means [illegible] being denied her, she resorted to the revolver. Her plea found favour in the eyes of a Russian jury, and her acquittal, which was applauded by almost every newspaper in St. Petersburg, startled Europe. Immediately after her acquittal amid a scene of riotous enthusiasm she disappeared. It was said she had been arrested by "Administrative order" and banished to Siberia. After a short time it was discovered that she had only been in safe hiding, and soon afterwards she was fêted as a heroine by the revolutionary refugees of Geneva and Paris, among whom she continues to eke out a livelihood to this day.

Sophie Bardin is in Siberia ; Vera Sassulitch is in exile ; Sophie Peroffski is dead. But although the three leading actors in the tragic drama are thus accounted for, there are many others whose names apper and reappear in the blood-stained annals of Russian sedition. Of these we catch but passing glimpses, some of which, it must be admitted, are by no means calculated to attract. Olga Rassoffski, who sent a bullet through the head of a police-sergeant ; Anna Makharevna, who fled with a passport forged by two other revolutionary women from the punishment due for her share in the vitriolization of the spy Goronovitch ; and Achristoff, the seventeen-year-old priest's daughter who made love to the detective Lavroffski in order to betray him into the hands of the Nihilists, who cut off his ears and sliced off his nose, are among those who, ruthless as destroying angels, keep up the Red terror in Russia. Of others, such as the daughter of Major-General Herzfeld who was arrested at Kieff, of Vera Panyutin, Larisa Sarudneff, and Olga Shilinski little more is known than their names and their fate. The case of Julia Krakoffski, the daughter of a university official of Kieff, who was remotely implicated in the affair of Tchigirinski in 1877, was brought to memory the other day by the confirmation of her sentence of banishment to Siberia for the heinous offence of having destroyed compromising papers instead of handing them over to the police, and of being in possession of the forbidden "Story of a Peasant," by MM. Erokmann-Chatrain. "She was only twenty years old, but all Kieff," says an admirer, who predicts that ere long her statue will rise upon the site of the fortress of her native city, "knew her charming smile, and the immese treasure of her charity towards the poor." Still more remarkable was the case of Victoria Goukoffski, daughter of a medical dispenser of Odessa, who, on hearing that the Nihilist Kovolsky had been sentenced to death, created a riot in which two persons were killed by the soldiers, led a mob of red-bloused men through the public streets, and addressed them with revolutionary eloquence from a seat in the middle of the boulevards. She was arrested ; but was rescued by the crowd, and made her escape, only to be arrested again the following month and sentenced to Siberia for life. This week, however, the news reaches us that she has terminated her misery by suicide. Whatever may be thought of the madness, or even of the criminality, of these revolutionary heroines of the nineteenth century, it is impossible not to recognize in their sublime devotion to the cause of the downtrodden and disinherited members of the human family a spirit which is nearly allied to the disinterested devotion of the martyrs whose blood was the seed of the Church.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE AFGHAN VIEW OF THE SITUATION.

A well-informed correspondent, who during his sojourn in Afghanistan had excellent opportunities both for ascertaining the sentiments of its inhabitants, and for forming an intelligent opinion on the merits of the rival policies put forward for dealing with that country, writes as follows to the *Pall Mall Gazette* :—

"It is doubtful whether any single person, capable of really judging the wishes and feelings of the Afghan people, will say that the people are otherwise than very glad at our departure. It may be true, as is often urged, that a large number of quiet and peaceable persons, traders, and cultivators would have been willing to acquiesce in our holding the country in consideration of the blessings of a police and a regular Administration. But in every country the nation is represented by the active, energetic, militant element, which takes the lead in trouble times and is ready to play at high stakes for the independence of the people and the freedom of the soil from the foreigner. If you have this element stirring vehemently against you, the dead weight of the quiet, unenterprising section tells for little or nothing in a struggle. What Sir Bartle Frere calls the violent and turbulent minority among the Boers exactly represents the fighting element, which in Afghanistan is a great majority, and which, great or small, will always lead the whole people in critical times. Unless we had resolved to annex Kandahar and to tame all South Afghanistan as we tamed the Punjab, we should always have to count upon the incessant hostility of the great majority of Afghans and ceaseless attempts to get rid of us. We need not go into the question of annexation. The Conservatives thought fit to drop this ; but it is impossible to believe that if the late Government had stayed in power it would ever have seriously attempted to annex the Kandahar province. Even Lord Lytton did not advocate annexation until he left the Viceroyalty. His plan was to disintegrate the country by setting up an independent State in Kandahar ; and it is pretty certain that, if the late Government had been in power when Maiwand exposed the complete instability of the Wali's Government in Kandahar, they would have abandoned the experiment ; for in fact no one has ever said a word in favour of renewing it. The Government would then have been left to choose between (1) annexation ; (2) retaining South Afghanistan under avowedly temporary but indefinite military occupation ; (3) withdrawal at the earliest suitable opportunity. Annexation would not have been permitted by the Home Government. It would have been quite feasible, but would have seriously strained our military and financial resources, and would have played right into Russia's hands for the next dozen years, as the Afghans would have turned to Russia for deliverance from us. Indefinite temporary occupation would have had even worse immediate effects and offered no advantages. It would have kept up constant stir, expectation, intrigue and general confusion throughout the country, and would not have advanced any plans towards a settled government of the country. Ayoub and Abdul Rahmon now confront each other ; nothing that we could do, short of joining the latter in a regular campaign to expel the former and to crush his party—by far the strongest and most numerous among the Afghans—would prevent the collision and the struggle for power as soon as we should have left the country. But if we had stayed there much longer it is probable that the collision would have taken place before we withdrew, and then our position would have become seriously complicated. As soon as Ayoub began again the offensive movement which brought on Maiwand last autumn we should have been unable to leave Kandahar without appearing to retreat before him. If he advanced again on Kandahar we should have been compelled to meet and fight him, the Ameer's troops, if present, acting, as they probably would do, the part played last year by the Wali's troops. If he advanced straight on Kabul we should have been equally unable to move forward or backward, for nobody supposes that we could go up to share the mêlée that would ensue in North Afghanistan ; and if Ayoub defeated Abdul Rahman in Kabul we might next have him with the whole country on our hands at Kandahar : and all this risk and trouble for the object of holding a year or so longer a place which we are avowedly resolved to abandon eventually. All these very practical considerations pointed decisively to the present time as the 'earliest suitable opportunity' for withdrawing. The whole of Afghanistan was undoubtedly only awaiting our withdrawl before it undertook the settlement of its own affairs in its own way. It speedily began to search out its proper ruler by diligent fighting. If we had stayed we should have found ourselves dragged into the business by the impatient disputants. Whenever we have attempted to stay in quiet occupation of Afghanistan, and thus given time for our enemies to mature their plans, we have invariably found our repose disturbed. These arguments would have induced Lord Lytton himself, had he been dealing responsibly with the actual situation, to have decided, for Kandahar as he did for Kabul in 1880, that the only course was to withdraw.

"It is important that people should not suppose, even if Abdur Rahman's government were to fail at Kandahar or Kabul before long, that this implies the failure of our policy. To the Afghans fighting is much what debating is to us : they hold no political question thoroughly threshed out until it has been fought over. They only waited to open the debate until we had left the floor of the House and taken up our legitimate places in the Stranger's Gallery."

AMONG THE FASHIONS.

Some excellent dresses were worn at the Old English Fancy Fair. Chief among them was that of the Princess of Wales—a very plainly-made dark heliotrope satin, the edge of which rippled into waves of very fine cream-tinted lace, row upon row. The effect was very soft and pretty. No mantle, jacket, or cape was worn upon the shoulders. The bonnet was of satin, similar to that of the dress, and was small and close-fitting. A black veil of spotted net was tied over the face.

The Princess Louise wore a costume of Baltic blue surah. This shade has more than a suggestion of steely grey in it, and is a soft, artistic tint. A small cape of the same encircled the shoulders, and the bonnet was similar also. These dresses were simplicity itself, and it was noticeable that among the thousands of dresses to be seen on that first, crowded day, the simplest were the prettiest. Among these was a skirt of black velvet, gracefully trimmed with gathered flounces of the same, and worn under a bodice and tunic cut in one, of cream-coloured foulard. The sides were caught back and edged with fine lace, the effect of which was very good over the black velvet. The bodice was gathered, and a wide frill of the foulard stood up round the neck, lined with lace. The large hat has made of creamcoloured foulard and trimmed with an abundant feather of the same tint.

More elaborate was a costume of soft silk in a mixed colouring of brown and steel blue. The trimming was lavish, and was dispersed in plaits laid on in a fan shape. This dress was much hunched and puffed at the back. I was glad to observe that there was none of this artificial protuberance in the costume of the Princess of Wales or of the Princess Louise. A pretty dress of a pale tint of salmon colour was made very becoming by a trimming of curled ostrich feathers of the same shade, round the neck and down the front, in the centre of which an aigrette was placed. The hat was of the same colour, and was trimmed with deep crimson roses, a combination of colour which is very effective.

Numerous cotton dresses were worn, notwithstanding the extreme cold of the day, for June. One of these, in pink satteen, had the skirt completely covered with frills two inches deep, alternating with gathered lace. The bodice was much trimmed with lace, put on very full. This contrast of yellow and pink would have been looked at with derision a few years ago, but is now regarded with much favour. A cream-coloured lace hat was worn with the dress. This lady's companion wore a mauve and grey cotton dress, with a very [illegible] straight-brimmed straw hat, lined with mauve [illegible] trimmed with green leaves, which stood out [illegible] various angles with rather quaint effect. [illegible] cottons were for the most part pale pink or [illegible] colour.

Many black toilets appeared. One was especi[illegible] elaborate, consisting of a brocaded skirt, made [illegible] (and much [illegible] way in the crush), and trim[illegible] with black French lace. The bodice was coat-sh[illegible] and was brocaded with large black velvet leav[illegible] a white satin ground, whereas the brocade of [illegible] skirt was smaller black velvet leaves on a b[illegible] satin ground. Quantities of jet appeared on [illegible] of the black dresses. Two sisters wore deep tu[illegible] made entirely of jet fringe, over perfectly pl[illegible] skirts of black silk broche. Many of the sl[illegible] appeared to be almost painfully tight.

Coloured dresses were, in numerous cases, [illegible] mounted by a cream-coloured hat or bonnet. Wh[illegible] is not yet fairly established for this purpose, th[illegible] it has been decided by the autocrats of fashion [illegible] it is "to be." The long *peau de Suède* gloves [illegible] reign, and are worn with dresses of every p[illegible] hue, including white and black. They look b[illegible] with brown or cream colour. One or two buttons suffice to fasten them, the rest of the glove d[illegible] up over the arm. The eight, ten, and twelve [illegible] two years ago [illegible] now quite done away with and forgotten.

Spanish lace trims everything still. I n[illegible] many over-dresses made of it at the Fair, the [illegible] skirt being of black silk or surah. Bodices are [illegible] trimmed with lace much gathered. Hats, b[illegible] and parasols are covered with it, whether in [illegible] or black.

It would be difficult to enumerate the d[illegible] shades of terra cotta, prawn, and crushed [illegible] berry tints. They met the eye at every step. A [illegible] marked absence of red was observable, being all the more noticeable on account of its excessive [illegible] lence of late years. It appears to be on the [illegible] and to be giving place to such curious tints as those patronised by the

Greenery-yallery, Grosvenor Gallery.
Foot-in-the-grave, young man.

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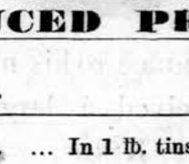

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To suit Buyers, we draw off into Jars of Imperial measure, not less than one gallon, not more than 4 gallons.

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COGNACS IN WOOD.

	Per Imperial Gal. Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
* Star, a capital peg Brandy	10	8	10	12
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	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Medoc of about 48 Imp. Galls, or 24 dozs.	172	0	180	0
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CUTLER, PALMER AND Co.,

BOMBAY.

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The Bombay Gazette

[With Supplement.

No. 10,091—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1881.

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SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CHINDWARA, 2,000 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 13th July, 1881, at 3 p. m., calling at Rutnagherry, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. EUPHRATES, 802 Tons, on MONDAY, 11th July, 1881, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, on FRIDAY, 15th July, 1881, at 11 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. BAGHDAD, 1,272 Tons, on SATURDAY, 23rd July, 1881.

FOR QUEENSLAND.

S. S. MERKARA, 3,000 Tons. The Coast Steamer leaving Bombay on Wednesday, 20th July, will connect at Colombo with the Queensland Royal Mail Steamer Merkara from England, and passengers and cargo can be booked for the following ports :— Batavia, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Bowen, Rockhampton, and Brisbane.

CALCUTTA TO RANGOON.

DURING the south-west monsoon the direct steamers will leave Calcutta for Rangoon every THURSDAY, instead of every FRIDAY.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 8th July, 1881. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class. (Including Wines.)	3rd Class. (Without food.)
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	" 300	" 220	" 80
Port Said	" 380	" 240	" 90
Messina	" 500	" 340	" 110
Naples	" 500	" 340	" 110
Leghorn	" 500	" 340	" 110
Genoa	" 500	" 340	" 110
Marseilles	" 520	" 350	" 115

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

Next steamers from Bombay :—

MANILLA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st August, 1881.
SUMATRA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st Sept., 1881.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charges by the Company's steam launch leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a. m.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through-rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, Feb. 11, 1881.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA CANAL.

THE following Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste :—

	Captain.	Tons	HP.	To sail
s. s. POLLUCE	G. Ragusin	2,042	280	26th July.
s. s. HUNGARIA	G. Sturli	1,982	400	9th Sept.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 110 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said	320	255	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

STEAM TO HONGKONG VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. DAPHNE, Captain G. DOUCICH, 1,927 tons, 400 horse power, will be despatched as above on the 15th August, 1881.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 4th, 1881.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS
FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL
(VIA MALTA).

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

S. S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.	1881.
CITY OF BALTIMORE	J. Verril.	2,300	300	20th Aug.
TRENTHAM HALL	Jas. Shaw.	2,100	300	3rd Sept.
WISTOW HALL	T. Collins.	2,700	400	To follow.
RYDAL HALL	O. Lloyd.	2,700	400	
SPEKE HALL	W. Brand.	2,700	400	

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, hand-books of information, and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD, BATES & Co.,
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., } Agents.
Bombay, 5th January, 1880.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
— KASHGAR	2627	450	R. G. Murray	12th July
s. INDUS	3462	600	S.D. Shallaard	19th "
— GWALIOR	2733	450	A.W. Adamson	26th "
s. DECCAN	3429	550	W. B. Andrews	2nd Aug
— THIBET	2593	400	W. R. Jordan	9th "
s. PESHAWUR	3900	600	E. J. Baker	16th "
— TEHERAN	2589	400	A.C. Loggin	23rd "
s. ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	30th "

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under, THREE MONTHS from date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi. both ways.	Via Brindisi. one way.	Via Southampton. both ways.
First Class	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT CEYLON.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	15th July.

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	Rs. 600	Rs. 375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 1st July, 1881.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
STEAM TO TRIESTE.

COMMENCING with the s. s KASHGAR on the 12th instant the fortnightly Brindisi and Venice Steamer from Bombay will continue the voyage to Trieste.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 7th July, 1881.

CHEAP PASSAGES.
BOMBAY TO PORT SAID OR MARSEILLES.
SAILING ON 9TH OR 10TH JULY :—

THE fine steamer BRANTFORT CITY, 2371 tons Register, classed 100 A1, at Lloyds, has excellent accommodation for Passengers.

Apply to
McCULLOCH, BEYTS & CO.,
Agents, Brantford City (s. s.)
Bombay, 6th July, 1881.

CLAN LINE TO LIVERPOOL.

THE s. s. CLAN RANALD, 2,100 tons, will sail for Liverpool direct on or about the 16th instant.

Passage money Rs. 450.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 1st July, 1881.

TO CONSIGNEES OF CARGO.
PER S. S. LOCH RANNOCH.

NOTICE is hereby given that the CARGO of the above Steamer is now being landed at the Town Customs Warehouse and will be surveyed as landed. Consignees are requested to produce their BILLS of LADING, pay the deposit in respect of the General Average and TAKE DELIVERY of their goods forthwith. Such portion of the Cargo as is not taken delivery of on or before the 9th instant will be sold by public auction without further notice on account and at the risk of those concerned.

McCULLOCH, BEYTS & Co.,
Agents for the Captain and Owners s.s. Loch Rannoch.

[redacted]

On THURSDAY, the 11th instan Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Sale Room, No. 1, Frobes and Meadow Streets, by order of the Official Assignee :—

In Re. M. Breslaur, an insolvent.

Camp bed-stead, bows, arrows, targets, croquet games, watches, guard-chain, earring, colour rings.

In Re V. Fretwell, an insolvent.

Office furniture, consisting of cupboard, desks, table, chairs, screens, &c.

In Re R. C. Bounevialle, an insolvent.

Office furniture consisting of desks, table, chairs, glass-door cupboard, rich oil-paintings, copying press, whatnot, marble topped side table, small billiard table, wine cases, zeltinger, caramel, vichy water, corks, iron wire bins, &c.

Also by order of Messrs Meiffre, Neveu & Co., on account of Mr. Joseph Terkettoba, scents, cuffs, collars soaps, socks, gloves, boots, hats, portmanteaus, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 9th July, 1881.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPARKLING VIN VITÆ,

A MOST refreshing delightful TONIC BEVERAGE containing Phosphates of stimulating power, FREE FROM ALCOHOL.

Per dozen, Rs. 2-8.
Per case of 2 doz., Rs. 5-8.

MANUFACTURED BY
B. S MADON & CO.,
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HUNTER & COMPANY,
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"SECRETS OF SUCCESS IN BUSINESS."—Second Edition—Explains the surest and easiest ways and means, by which a person can succeed in business, with practical hints, etc.—PRICE WITH POSTAGE, ANS. 9 ONLY.

CARDS.—X'mas, New Year's, Easter, Engagement, Marriage, and Birthday Cards (FOR 1881) of *every* description, from the most celebrated makers. Rs. 3 per sample order, sent per VALUE PAYABLE POST. Every card different.

ONE TRIAL SOLICITED.
HUNTER & Co., SERAMPORE.

VIENNA BEER.
IMPORTED DIRECT FROM THE BREWERY, IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

	Cash.
Per doz. Quarts	Rs. 6-8
Per doz. Pints	" 4-4

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.

FINEST VIRGINIAN GOLDEN LEAF
HONEY DEW TOBACCO;

A splendid article, infinitely superior to the Tobaccos commonly sold under its name.

IMPORTED OVERLAND AT
Per Pound, Cash, Rs. 2-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHEAVIN'S
PATENT RAPID FILTERS,
The most efficient yet invented.

		Cash prices. Rs. a.
No. 000	Half gallon size	9 0
" "	Wicker covered	11 0
" 00	One and a half gallon size	11 0
" "	Wicker covered	14 0
" 0	Two and a half gallon size	15 0
" 1	Three and a half gallon size	20 0
" 2	Five gallon size	27 0
" 3	Six	34 0
Ornamental Dining-room Filters		10 0
Refrigerator Filters, in Terra Cotta ware		40 0
Cheavin's Pocket Filter		5 0

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

HENKE'S SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS.

TREACHER and Co. have just received direct a Shipment of this favourite SPIRIT, which has been bottled and packed expressly for them.

Quarts ....per doz. Rs. 17
Pints............ do. 10

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—BREWER'S PATENT HYPERION REFLECTOR LAMPS.—The Patentee having received information that Lamps have been made in India in imitation of his Patent Reflector Lamps, NOTICE is hereby given that any person making or selling Lamps on BREWER'S PATENT PRINCIPLES, or otherwise INFRINGING HIS PATENT, as secured to him by Government, will be PROSECUTED.

W. J. FARROW,
Duly constd. Attorney of W. J. Brewers.
July 9, 1881.

COUGH! COLD!! ASTHMA!!!

MADON'S
NEVER-FAILING
PULMONIC BALM,
FOR COUGH, COLD, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH,
ASTHMA, AND OTHER DISEASES OF THE LUNGS AND CHEST.

Give it a fair trial, and you will never be disappointed.

A MILD and safe combination of Purely Vegetable Drugs, possessing Expectorant, Demulcent, and Balsamic properties.

As this new Preparation is entirely free from Opium and other injurious and objectionable drugs, it may be given without any danger, even to children. It never fails to cure the most obstinate forms of Cough, Cold, Whooping-Cough, Hoarseness, &c., in a few doses. In ordinary cold, when attended with feverishness and headache, this medicine acts as a charm, and gives speedy relief when properly administered and attending to the directions given with each bottle.

Per Bottle, As. 8 and Re. 1.

B . S. MADON AND CO.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY,
(ESTABLISHED 1867)
28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
9, EZRA STREET, CALCUTTA,
AND
27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E. C.,
With Agents in all the principal towns in the world.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

PASSAGES booked (free of charge) and for family groupes at reduced fares by the Steamers of the following named Companies :—

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Hall Line.
Anchor Line.
Rubattino Company.—Italian Royal Mail Steamers.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company.
Clan Line.

And by other well-known Lines whose Steamers during the fair season give passage on very reasonable terms. Baggage, Kit, &c., warehoused or shipped. Packages, Cases, Parcels, &c., of any size or shape forwarded at lowest rates of freight. Sovereigns supplied and Remittances effected at favorable rates of Exchange. Passengers met on boardship in India and England, and every information and assistance afforded them. Telegrams receive immediate attention. "Safe arrival" including Names and Addresses, telegraphed at a cost of two words, Rs. 5-8.

WM. WATSON & Co.,
General Agents.

OZO.

"OZO" contains no Alcohol, only the Salts of Life combined with Iron.

"OZO" in itself is the most delicious of Effervescing Beverages.

"OZO" is the best of Tonics, it wards off Fever, Liver and Dysentery, the Indian trio of ills.

"OZO" heightens Brain-power, without any after depression, its effects being permanent.

"OZO" is the "Pick me up" of the day, sustaining Muscular power without unduly exciting it.

"OZO" forms a "Foaming Cup" in which all—young and old—may participate with lasting pleasure.

"OZO" is, therefore, a Drink of great value, and is recommended as such by the Medical Profession.

INVENTORS AND SOLE PROPRIETORS,
TREACHER & Co., Limited.
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IMPERIAL TREASURY STATIONERY.

THE IMPERIAL TREASURY Writing Paper and Envelopes are of the highest quality, exceedingly handsome and novel in appearance, and are specially recommended as possessing many of the excellences of hand-made paper, combined with the best characteristics of paper made by machine. Both the Writing Paper and Envelopes are packed in convenient and elegant boxes, suitable for the Library or Counting-House.

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Do. Double do.	5 8	4 0	3 8	3 0
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Vellum Wove, Treble Thick Letter Paper ....Rs. 6-0 per 5 quire box.
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	Rs a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
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Brown do. extra Thick	..	[illegible]	3 8	3 0
Green do. do.	..	4 0	3 8	3 0
Salmon do. do.	...	4 0	3 8	3 0
Violet do. do.	..	4 0	3 8	3 0

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	Rs. a.
Small 8vo. per box of 5 Quires and 100 square Envelopes, Cream, Fawn, Caledonian, Grey or Celestial Blue	3 0

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Small 8vo. Double Thick, 5 qrs. and 100 oblong Envs.	6 0
Large 4to. Bank Letter, 5 qrs.	5 8
" 8vo. " Note, 5 qrs. and 100 oblong Envs	5 4

DE LA RUE'S BANK PAPER AND ENVELOPES.

	Rs. a.
Md. 4to. Overland Waterlined Letter, 5 quires	3 0
Md. 8vo. Overland Waterlined Note, 5 quires and 100 square Envelopes	3 0
Md. 8vo. Overland Waterlined Note, 5 quires and 100 oblong Envelopes	2 12

COOPER'S OVERLAND AND INLAND BANK PAPER AND ENVELOPES.

	Rs. a.
Md. 8vo. Waterlined, 5 quires & 100 square Envelopes	2 0
" " " " " oblong "	1 12
Small " " " " square "	2 0
" " " 2½ " 50 " "	1 4
" Waterlined mourning, 2½ quires and 50 square Envelopes, narrow, middle, broad, extra broad or double broad border	1 12
DE LA RUE'S OPAQUE STATIONERY BOX of 50 Double Thick small 8vo. Notes and 50 square Envelopes, per box	1 8

&c., &c., &c.

COOPER & Co., Fort, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

CONDITIONS for the BHEEMA CUP of 1881, value Rs. 800, can be had on application to the Honorary Secretary, Poona Hunt.

FRESH CONSIGNMENT of real ITALIAN VERMOUTH and OIL for sale at moderate prices, Apply INZOLI BROTHERS, 3, Hornby Row.

APOLLO BUNDER TIFFIN.—Australian Corned round of Beef, boiled Fowls, and Australian, Ox Tongues.—W. B. GREEN, Tiffin and Dining Rooms Apollo Bunder.

AUCTION Sale of valuable household furniture, Pianoforte, Harmonium, &c., the property of E. M. WALTON, Esq., at Middle Colaba, TO-DAY, at 1 p.m

GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL.—Open to the sea-breeze on every side. Newly furnished throughout. Best Table in Bombay. Billiard and Tiffin Rooms.

INDIA-RUBBER STAMP COMPANY, 28, Meadow Street. Stamps of all shapes and sizes at moderate prices. Seals neatly executed in any language.

WE have received a fresh consignment of our fine brand of OLD SCOTCH WHISKY. Price Rs. 24 per dozen.—W. M. MACAULAY & Co., 24, Apollo St.

POLO PONIES for sale at Scott & Co.'s Yard, Girgaum. A batch of twelve strong, active, and useful PONIES, all broken to saddle and some to harness. Two well matched pairs amongst the lot.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1881. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT (near the General Post Office).—Tiffins, chops, steaks, soups, hot joints, tea, coffee, wines, spirits, ices, &c.

GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE.
NOTICE!!!!!!

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED, having been APPOINTED the SOLE EXCLUSIVE AGENTS in the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY for MESSRS. F. GIESLER AND CO., are in a position, by special arrangement, to supply their Champagne, expressly prepared for India, with "For India" Brand, on the following advantageous terms :—

Giesler's "For India," their finest Brand......Cash per doz. Qts. Rs. 50 0
Do. do. do. ...... Pts. " 26 8

Messrs. GIESLER'S reputation as one of the leading Champagne Houses is thoroughly established in every market of the world, and is due to the great care and attention bestowed on the selection and preparation of their Wines.

TREACHER & CO. have, therefore, the fullest confidence in bringing this Brand more prominently to the notice of Wine-consumers in India, believing it to be unequalled by any other imported.

Special terms for quantities to Messes, Clubs, Traders, and Co-operative Societies.

OBSERVE!!!!!!

THE SPECIALLY APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR MESSRS. GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE ARE

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

WATSON AND CO.'S
ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE
COMMENCED FOURTH JULY.

PATTERNS POST FREE. TERMS NETT CASH.

ESPLANADE HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

IRON-FRAME PIANOFORTES

POSSESSING EXCELLENCIES UNSURPASSED and not obtainable in the usual WOOD FRAME instruments. The tone is POWERFUL, CLEAR, BRILLIANT and PURE, a combination of qualities rarely produced. REQUIRES LESS TUNING than any other PIANOS extant, and resists all CLIMATIC INFLUENCES.

PIANOS FOR HIRE
IN BOMBAY OR MOFUSSIL.

SOUNDY AND COMPANY,
MUSIC SALOON, BOMBAY.

THE OVERLAND AND TRAVELLERS' KIT WAREHOUSE,
No. 9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

ASQUITH and LORD have a large and varied assortment of FIRST-CLASS GOODS only in each Department of their well-known Establishment, and respectfully solicit an inspection from their numerous patrons in Bombay; and on application forward their old catalogue containing simple instructions for self-measurement from their patrons in the Mofussil. As Messrs. A. and L. have no branch establishments, and only one House in Bombay, Gentlemen are requested to kindly address

THE OVERLAND AND TRAVELLERS' KIT WAREHOUSE,
9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS!!
MADE TO MEASURE OR READY FOR WEAR.

HOAR and Co. have a large choice of the latest designs in all SHIRT FABRICS. Their Flannels, &c., are thoroughly shrunk, and for White Shirts they use only pure washed Long-cloths, which secures the strongest sewing possible.

		Rs.			Rs.
SHIRTS	Plain White, Military Fronts, for wear with Uniform	6 for 23	SHIRTS	Superfine White, Fine Linen Collars, Fronts, &c.	6 for 36
SHIRTS	Best White Fine Linen Fronts and Cuffs	6 for 28	SHIRTS	Best White, with Collars attached, fine Linen Fronts, &c.	6 for 32
SHIRTS	Oxford-Cloth, the original soft make, in all the new Designs	6 for 36	SHIRTS	Tropical Flannel, a new shrinkless material cool and comfortable	6 for 46
SHIRTS	French Printed Cambric, a large choice of the latest Designs	6 for 30	SHIRTS	Best-wove Flannel, plain Colours, Stripes or Check	6 for 54
SHIRTS	Spun Silk, White Fancy Checks or Stripes, a great luxury	6 for 72	SHIRTS	Silk and Wool, a new make, always retaining its softness, very cool wear	6 for 56
SHIRTS	Cricketing or Boating, fine Saxony Flannel	6 for 52			

Patterns, with our Price List, and improved Self-measurement System on application.

CASH DISCOUNT—TWO ANNAS IN THE RUPEE.

HOAR & CO., SHIRT-MAKERS, 3, RAMBART ROW. BOMBAY.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,
WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

MESSRS. FAVRE LEUBA beg to inform the public that they have just received a large stock of their so well-known

RAILWAY WATCHES.

In German Silver case with key ......at Rs. 40
In German Silver case with key ... " 60 extra large & strong.
In German Silver case keyless ... " 60
In fine Silver case with key ... " 65
In fine Silver case keyless ... " 70

These watches have an established reputation over all India, and can be confidently recommended to any one wanting a good and strong time-keeper.

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

In open Crystal-faced German Silver case Rs. 25.
In Hunting cases ... ... " 30
In semi-Hunting ... ... " 35

It is impossible to buy a better watch for the price. Excellent time-keepers, durable, perfectly dust, tight, they are the very watch for India, and a great boon to all those who use a watch, not as a luxury but as a necessity in life.

In order to protect these watches from inferior articles sold in the markets under similar names, we engrave or stamp our name on the dial of each.

Two years' guarantee. Sent post free to any station in India.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE and MANAGER........Mr. GEO. NORVILLE.

TO NIGHT, SATURDAY.
MONS. & MDME. BERGER-DEPLACE,
THE WONDERFUL
THU-ZETS,
AND
LITTLE JEANNE.

ORPHEE AUX ENFERS,
LE MOULIN IOLI,
LISCHEN AND FRITZCHEN, &c.

Prices from eight annas to thirty-two rupees.
Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

B. S. MADON & CO.
ESTABLISHED 1873.

PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, GENUINE PATENT MEDICINES, SICK-ROOM AND PATIENTS' REQUISITES, TOILET ARTICLES, TOILET AND MEDICATED SOAPS, PERFUMERY, &c., are always kept in stock from best known makers. All goods warranted genuine.

Up-country orders carefully and promptly executed. Terms Moderate.

B. S. MADON & CO.,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
12, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

N. V. CURRANEE & CO.,
INDIAN TRANSIT & GENERAL SHIPPING, FORWARDING, CUSTOM HOUSE,
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.
OFFICES:—ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

GOODS and packages despatched by Mail and Canal Steamers, Railways, and Clipper Ships to all parts of the Globe with economy, safety, and punctuality.

Custom House and Dock business, Shipping, Bonding, Clearing, &c., transacted with promptitude.

Passages engaged Free of Commission.

Luggage Collected and Forwarded to and from all parts of the world.

Passengers met on arrival. Letters and Telegrams received to await addresses.

SUPPLIES.—Every article for Domestic use, including Wines, Provisions, &c.

Contracts entered into for Landing Clearing and Forwarding heavy Goods and Machinery.

Agencies and Correspondents throughout all the Presidencies.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

BASS & CO.'S PALE ALE.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned—

HOGSHEADS ....Rs. 78
KILDERKINS............................ " 30

Special rates for regular customers.

LYON & Co.,
Sole Agents for Bass, Ratcliff, and Gretton, Limited.

NOTE.—This advertisement appears only on Saturdays.

REDUCED QUOTATIONS
FOR
BULL-DOG BEER and STOUT
received by every mail-steamer

Prices—Rs. 5-6 per doz. qts. } net
" " 3-8 " pts. } cash.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of Messrs. LYON & Co. :—

FROM MESSRS. BARTON & Co., LONDON.

	1 Dozen Quarts.	1 Dozen Pints.
Champagne Extra quality Pol Roger and Cie "B" brand "Extra dry"	Rs. 48	26
" Dry"	" 48	
" Extra dry" Imperial Pints	"	38½
Moselle (Sparkling)	" 40	..
Sherry (Pale dry)	" 27	..
Madeira	" 27	..
Claret Chateau Leoville	" 25	..
Do. Do. Citran	" 20	..
Do. St. Estephe	" 12	..
Brandy	" 36	..
FROM MESSRS. GEORGE GOULET & Co., REIMS.		
Champagne, Extra dry (Pints in 2 doz. Cases)	45	24
FROM MESSRS. BASS & Co. BURTON-ON-TRENT.		
Hogsheads	" 78	
Kilderkins	" 30	

The undersigned are Sole Agents for the above shippers.
Special terms to wholesale buyers.

LYON & Co.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per Doz. Quarts.	Per 2 Doz. Pints.
Eugene Clicquot's Carte Blanche	Rs. 36 0	Rs. 38 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	" 57 0	60 0
Sparkling Moselle	" 28 0	" 30 0

STILL HOCKS.

From G. M. PABSTMANN SOHN, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 16 8	Rs. 19 8
Deidesheimer	" 17 8	" 20 8
Geisenheimer	" 18 8	" 21 8
Liebfraumilch	" 22 0	" 25 0
Steinwein	" 22 0	..
Hochheimer	" 26 12	..
Ruedesheimer	" 26 12	" 29 12
Marcobrunner	" 30 8	" 33 8
Queen Victoria Berg	" 36 8	..

*BRANDY.

F. Dessandier & Co.'s *1 star Brandy	" 22 0	
Do. do. ** 2 stars	" 30 0	
Fromy & Rogee's Brandy *** 3 stars	" 32 0	

CLARETS.

From H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Frands	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 16 0
Chateau Leoville	" 20 0	..
Chateau Lafitte	" 24 0	..

From MONTHEUIL FRANC FILS AINE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau Labranche	Rs. 22 0	Rs. 24 0
Chateau Larose	" 22 0	" 24 0
Chateau Divian	" 22 0	" 24 0
Chateau d'Ulzan	" 22 0	..
Chateau des Tours	" 22 0	" 24 0

BEER.

IND (COOPE) & Co.'s PALE ALE (1 doz. qts.)	Rs. 5 4	
Do. do. do. (1 doz. pints.)	" 3 4	
COPENHAGEN PALE ALE (1 doz. qts.)	" 6 0	
EXPORT STOUT (1 doz. qts.)	" 5 8	
Do. do. (1 doz. pints)	" 3 8	

SUNDRIES.

Swiss Bitter from Alpine Plants	Rs. 24 0	Rs. 27 0
John Walker and Son's Old Highland Whiskey	" 24 0	..

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Cash payments carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row, Fort.
Bombay, 3rd January, 1881.

CARLTON WHISKEY
ELEVEN YEARS OLD.

11 years old. 5 years old.

Same as supplied to the Carlton and other London Club Houses.

THESE GRAND OLD WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the finest Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusel Oil or other noxious impurities.

The following Testimonial has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB.

CARLTON CLUB, 1875,
December 20.

MESSRS. R. MATHEWS & COMPY.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your inquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this spirit in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your Firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT.

It is old and soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members.

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES that the empty bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey, this is therefore to caution consumers to carefully examine the Capsules and Corks to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules, and Labels are branded with Trade Mark.

For prices and terms apply to
CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
AGENTS FOR INDIA.
SHIPPERS.—RICHARD MATHEWS & CO.,
CARLTON WHISKEY MERCHANTS,
LONDON.

NOTICES.

FINE ARTS.

THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL PICTURE EXHIBITION of the SIMLA FINE ARTS SOCIETY will be OPENED at Simla on SATURDAY, the 17th of September, 1881. For particulars apply post-paid to

COLONEL [illegible] MAIS[illegible]
Honorary Secretary, Simla Fine Arts [illegible]

BROUGHAM AND HORSE FOR SALE.

TURN-OUT COMPLETE, in very [illegible] order. Apply to

WM. WATSON & Co.,
28, Apollo Street, B[illegible]

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, [illegible]
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING [illegible]
No. 42, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SUGAR.—Wanted by a Gentleman, aged 30, who has had 7 years experience in the man[illegible] (including refining) of sugar and growth of cane, a si[illegible] as manager of a sugar concern or one where his [illegible] experiences may be of use. Has been employed in [illegible] rara, England, and India. For further particulars [illegible] to "R. G. S.," office of this paper.

NOW READY.

THE PLANTS AND DRUGS OF SIND, being a Systematic Account, with Descriptions [illegible] the Indigenous Flora, and Notices of the value and [illegible] their products in Commerce, Medicine, and the [illegible] By JAMES A. MURRAY, Curator, Kurrachee [illegible] Price, Rs. 5 to Subscribers up to 31st July; Rs. [illegible] subscribers; Packing and Postage Eight Annas extra. EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS, BOMBAY.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

All descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.,
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST

will be sent post free on application, or may be [illegible] from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
BRANCH OF SOCIETE GENERALE OF PARIS.

SPECIAL attention is drawn to the following favourable terms regarding Fire Insurance passed at a late Meeting of the Associated Fire Insurance Offices of Great Britain :—

COPY OF RESOLUTION.

In all Tariffs providing additional rates for the use of Artificial Light the additional rates shall be reduced by one half if the following warrants be inserted in the Policy.

Warranted that no Artificial Light except the Electric Light only be used for any purpose.

The Company is prepared to undertake lighting of every description, and Estimates will be forwarded on application to the General Manager or Chief Engineer, care of PEEL, CASSELS & Co., BOMBAY.

H. J. MEYERS AND CO.'S CELEBRATED INDIAN TEAS

Procurable from
SORABJEE CURSETJEE JEWELLER,
Sole Agent in
BOMBAY,
65, Breach Candy Road.

Send for a price-list.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP subsisting between us, the undersigned JAMES GREAVES, GEORGE COTTON and RALPH HYDE CHEETHAM, as merchants carrying on business at Bombay and elsewhere in the East Indies, under the style or firm of GREAVES, COTTON and Co., and at Liverpool and Stockport in England under the style or firm of JAMES GREAVES and Co., is DISSOLVED as and from the 1st day of July, 1881, by mutual consent, so far as regards the said Ralph Hyde Cheetham, who retires from the said partnership. All debts, due and owing to or by the late firms, will be received and paid by the said James Greaves and George Cotton, who, under the above-named styles or firms, will carry on the said business as and from the said 1st day of July, 1881, on their own account.—Dated this 1st day of July, 1881.

WITNESS:
FRANK CHALK,
Notary Public, Bombay.

JAMES GR[illegible]
G. COTTON.
R. HYDE C[illegible]HAM.

[illegible] & Co.,
FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS, UPHOLSTERERS AND DECORATORS.
No. 6, Hummum Street.

MESSRS. D. and Co. beg to invite the attention of the public to their large and varied stock of elegant furniture.

Messrs. D. and Co. have endeavoured to meet the wishes of purchasers by making very large reductions in the former prices.

Palaces, durbars, and private houses elegantly furnished and decorated at moderate charges.

BERENAG TEA COMPANY,
ALMORA, KUMAON.

TO purchase tea direct from the manufacturer has been thoroughly proved to be a true source of Economy. Every Lady in India will find it to her advantage to deal with the Berenag Tea Company.

RATES FOR 1881.

I will deliver free of all charges at any address in India by Parcel Post, provided cash in full is sent with [illegible] :—

	lbs.	Rs.	lbs.	Rs.	lbs.	Rs.
Orange Pekoe, or Mixture	5	7	10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pekoe do. do.	5	6	10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Favourite Blend	5	5-8	10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pekoe Souchong or Mixture	5	4-8	10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broken Tea do.	5	4	10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The Teas are packed in strong tin canisters.

All my Teas I guarantee to be pure and unadulterated, and to have been made with every care under [illegible] European supervision. Favourite Blend I strongly recommend as a really good every-day Tea.

Give me a trial order, and I shall be satisfied, for I know you will come again.

J. G. BELLAIRS.
MANAGING PROPRIETOR.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

And a complete mitigator of Pain.

A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.

Has no equal.

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the [illegible] Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY—
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9, Pir Market, near Jumma Musjid.

JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE,
CABINET MAKER & GENERAL MERCHANT,
KALBADAVIE ROAD,
BOMBAY,

BEGS to invite the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen to his large stock of Carved and [illegible] Blackwood, Teakwood, Ebonywood, and Gold Gilt furniture, for Drawing-room, Library, Dining-room, Bed-rooms, Messes, Camps, Clubs, &c., &c.

SATIN CRETONNE.

Just unpacked a consignment of SATIN CRETONNE of VARIETY of LATEST PATTERNS.

BEDSTEADS.

Iron Bedsteads, Babies' Cots, Cradles, Folding Bedsteads for Travellers, Iron Stretcher Beds of [illegible] Brass Canopies; Children's Cots and Cradles; [illegible] Wooden and Zinc; Heat Bath Tubs; Portable [illegible] with covers, lock and key; Foot Tubs and Cans; [illegible] of sizes; Bird Cages of all descriptions.

PERAMBULATORS.

Of one, two, and four seats; best Pictures [illegible] elegant gilt frames. Toilet Glasses in Blackwood, Mahogany, and Ebonywood Rocking Horses of all sizes.

CROCKERY.

Dinner Sets, white and gold, Breakfast Sets [illegible] Jug and Basin Sets; Wine Coolers, Cut Tumblers, [illegible] and Beer Jugs, &c.

FURNITURE.

English Silks, Cretonnes, Chintzes, Reps, Damasks, Velvets, Gimps, Fringes, Cord, &c., of every colour and description; Carpets in Piles; Borders, and in pieces of sizes; Air Pillows and Mattresses; Feather Pillows; Mattresses (Cotton, Coir, of Horse-hair), made to sizes, Railway Rugs; Table Covers; Portmanteaux, Overland Chairs, &c.

JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE further begs to state that he will be glad to receive orders for making Furniture of every and any description, and according to any Indian, English or foreign designs of pattern sent to him with instructions.

J. N. undertakes gilding in Oil painting on Walls of Palaces or Durbar Halls or ornamenting Gardens in any part of India in the best approved style and design. He has also a large collection of different kinds of Wood in logs, such as English or Indian Teak, Blackwood, &c., for sale at his depôt.

J. N. also undertakes to repair, reline, and polish (French or wax and oil), carefully all sorts of furniture, &c., either at the residence of customers, or in his establishment, if forwarded.

The large patronage J. N. has been favoured with throughout this Presidency, and his having supplied from his establishment Furniture and Goods of various descriptions to a great number of European Ladies and Gentlemen, as well as to H. H. the Holkar of Indore, the Maharani of Jeypore, the Begum of Bhopal, the Maharaja of Jodhpore, the Raja of Rutlam, the Princes of Kattywar and many other Native Chiefs induces him to hope for a continuance of public support.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 8.

As will be seen from our telegram column, Reuter favours us with some further messages regarding the Silver Conference; but in effect they add nothing to what we already know regarding the position. If anything, the explanations regarding the offers made both on behalf of England and India tend to diminish their importance, and it is extremely questionable, we think, whether anything can possibly come out of a prolongation of the discussion.

CONSOLS were unaltered yesterday at 101⅜, as also the 3½ per cent. Indian Loan at 103½. French Rentes were unchanged at 120¼; Enfaced Rupee Paper still 87 for Fours, ⅛ higher in Fours-and-a-half at 92⅜.

In the London General Produce Markets Coffee and Cocoanut Oil are unchanged. Linseed and Rapeseed are firm, and the turn dearer to arrive. Wheat is unaltered.

Piece Goods in Manchester are unmoved, and Cotton in Liverpool yesterday closed steady, the sales being 10,000 bales, of which 1,000—a larger proportion than usual—were Surats. Spot quotations are unaltered all round, but deliveries in Liverpool are quoted 1-32d. lower. In New York ready Mid Uplands are unaltered at 11 3-16 cents., but October shipment has receded from 11·40 to 11·31 cents. per lb. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date give the following comparisons:—

	1881.	1880.	1879.
Wednesday's Receipts ..	4,000	1,800	900
Five days' do. ..	11,000	7,400	3,300
Total since 1st Sept. ..	5,631,000	4,860,000	4,419,000

Reuter calls Bar Silver in London nominal; but from private sources we learn that the quotation is 51⅞d., equivalent to about 1s. 7 13-16d. per rupee.

EXCHANGE this morning opened very steady at 1-32d. to 1-16d. above yesterday's closing rates. During the day, with stronger advices from Calcutta, the banks have further advanced their drawing rates 1-32d, and the market close fairly firm at the following quotations:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7 23-32d.	per rupee.
Do. telegraphic	1s. 7 21-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 7 13-16d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,, ..	1s. 7 15-16d.	,,
Francs, 3 ,, ,, ..	2·11	,,

On Calcutta we quote demand drafts at par, 60 days' sight at ½ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has shown a rapid recovery to-day from yesterday's depression. An active enquiry has prevailed, and although a very large business has not resulted, values have advanced materially, closing quotations being:—Fours Rs. 105¾ to ⅞; Fours-and-a-half Rs. 113⅛ to ¼.

SHARES are firm with a further general improvement in values. Bank of Bombays are unaltered at Rs. 780, National Bank have advanced to Rs. 112. Colaba Land Company's shares are Rs. 5 higher at Rs. 1,050, Port Cannings have advanced to Rs. 235. Press Companies are firm. Albert of Kurrachee are Rs. 20, Fort Rs. 25, French Press Rs. 10 higher. Spinning and Weaving Mill shares continue to improve, and with few exceptions are again Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share higher. Treacher and Co., Limited, have receded to Rs. 840, Bombay Saw Mills to Rs. 650.

COTTON continues quiet. There is some little inquiry for Dholleras and Oomras at slightly under sellers' figures, but we have not heard that any business of importance has resulted.

SEEDS and WHEAT continue practically unaltered.

FREIGHTS, although quiet, are very steady. For Liverpool 37s. 6d. is being asked for Cotton, and 38s. 2d. for Wheat. A fair amount of Mediterranean freight by steamer is reported to have been booked already for next season's business.

PIECE GOODS are quiet on the spot, and to arrive dull, the activity of a few days ago having apparently filled up buyers for the time being.

COALS are unaltered in value.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay......	20,000	500	500	5p.ct.	780
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	8 do.	800
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	650
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	3 do.	130
Chart'd Bank I. & C....	40,000	20	all	6 do.	275
Chart'd Mercantile	30,000	25	all	6 do.	300
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank........	40,000	28¼	all	10¾ do.	525
National Bank of India	37,320	25	12½	5½ do.	112
Oriental Bank	60,000	25	all	5 do.	290

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	50	1,050
Albert Ginning Co....	100	500	all	18p.ct.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	132p.s.	1,020
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	2,400	2,200	375	525
Bellary	625	1,000	1,000	20 p.s.	600
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co......	600	500	all	40	470
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co....	1,400	250	all	10	53
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	910
Dhollera Press and Ginning Co.........	500	300	all	100	250
East India Press Co ..	700	1,000	1,000	50	1,125
Fort Press Co	150	8,500	8,500	300 p.s.	2,950
French Press Co	300	500	all	15 p.s.	470
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	50	430
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	15 p.s.	310
New Indian Press	1,000	350	350	14	175
Prince of W. Press	120	......	1,500	75	1,500
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	100	1,175
Sassoon Press Co	300	500	500	25	500
Volkart's Press Co....	450	1,000	all	50	495

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	500	90	1,450
Albert Mill........	400	2,000	all	..	1,300
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	1,000	100	5	131
Alfred Manufacturing Company	2,000	1,700	500	22½ p.s.	660
Alliance Spinning	600	2,500	2,500	150 p.s.	2,840
Bhownuggur Mills ..	300	2,000	2,000	100	1,150
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,147½
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	40 p.s.	830
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	50	1,045
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	nil	1,085
Empress S. & W. Co..	736	500	all	25 p.s.	685
Ditto (New issue) ...	400	500	150	..	385
Golam Baba S. Co.....	1,000	500	400	20	545
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	50 p.s.	1,185
Hydrabad Spinning Company	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,175
Jaffer Ali Spinning Company	600	500	500	50	675
Jewraj Bhalloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	60 p.s.	1,255
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	1,135
Khatao Mackunjee ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	45 p.s.	1,145
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.	1,935
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	500	..	665
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	75	1,640
Mazagon Spinning Co.	5,000	250	250	12 p.s.	265
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,050	1,000	1,000	60	1,325
National Spinning....	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,150
New Great Eastern ..	1,400	1,000	1,000	40 p.s.	1,265
Oriental	4,000	625	625	40	850
Prince of Wales Spinning Company..	1,500	500	500	..	520
Sassoon S. & W. Co..	1,500	1,000	1,000	65	1,175
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50 p.s.	1,240
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	50	1,120
Southern India	500	500	Rs. 30	..	725
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	50	1,065
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	200	15	880

LAND COMPANIES.

Frere Land	7,500	150	150	100	*20
Mazagon Land, &c....	1,750	2,000	2,000	..	21
New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,000	2,925	30	1,050
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,400	1,100	10	235

* For distribution.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p. ct	310
Do. New £20 shares.	..	£20	130-14-6	do	26
Ditto	..	£20	65-7-3	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do	32
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,040
Do. New £1 Shares.	..	£18	196-5-15	do	265

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills ..	100	1,000	1,000	100	650
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	8 p.c	170 160
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,0[illegible]	2,500	1,500	225	2,385
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association..........	5,000	100	10	10p.ct.	10
Kurrachee I[illegible] Kurrach[illegible]e Co., Ld.	1,400	100	100	..	120
[illegible]ce Landing [illegible] Shipping Co. ..	500	500	300	60	400
Mechanics' Building Co.	4,000	50	50	3 p.ct.	18
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company ..	5,000	200	50	5 p.ct.	50
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10p.ct.	20
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1,000	1,000	100p.s.	1,000
Ripon Gold Mining Co. Ld..........	30,000A	10	3½	..	3½
Do.	1,000B	100	100	..	840
Treacher & Company.	2,000	500	all	Rs. 90	118
Thacker & Company.	1,000	100	100	12	165
Wynaad Gold Mining Co. Ld..........	20,000	25	15	..	19
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co. Limited.	42,000	25	15	..	15

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the five days ending June 30, 1881.

Open 1,448 miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching..............................	97,422	0	0
Merchandise..........................	3,33,045	0	0
Electric Telegraph....................	7,621	0	0
Total Rs....	4,38,088	0	0
Corresponding four days last year. open 1,268¼ miles ....Total Rs....	2,05,788	0	0
Increase..........................	2,32,300	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Kathleen, 1,041 tons, Captain J. Elders, sailed yesterday for Marseilles with a general cargo.

THE steamer Mercedes, 1,343 tons, Captain H. Peace, sailed yesterday for Antwerp with a general cargo.

THE ship Annot Lyle, 1,246 tons, Captain J. English, arrived in harbour on the 7th instant from Liverpool (13th April) with a cargo of 1,617 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

THE steamer Amenda, 809 tons, Captain H. Klee, arrived in harbour yesterday from Middlebrough (7th June) with a cargo of 133 tons coals and 2,523 iron rails. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessel.	Commander	From.
7	Annot Lyle	English	Liverpool, April 13.
8	Amanda (s)........	Klee	Middlebrough, June 7.

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessel.	Commander	Destination
8	Berengaria (s)	Littlejohn ..	Dunkirk.
	J. A. Cheney	Arey	Mauritius.
	Kathleen (s)	Elders	Marseilles.
	Mercedes (s)......	Peace	Antwerp.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Gwalior, to Venice.
Steamer Hathersage, to Marseilles.

CALCUTTA.

July. ARRIVAL.
4 C. of Canterbury (s) Marr .... Glasgow, May 27.

DEPARTURES.

July 4.—Steamer Shahzada, Ship Viscount, Barque Sagof and a Brig (showed L. D. S. F.)

MADRAS.

July.	ARRIVALS.	
3	Torrington (s)	Coconada.
4	D. of Devonshire (s)	Calcutta.
	Zulu Chief..........	Natal.
5	Tibre (s)	Galle.
	Indus (s)	Calcutta.
July.	DEPARTURES.	
2	Chanda (s)..........	Calcutta.
3	Quathlamba	London via Coast.
	Kerbela (s)	Bombay.
4	Navarino (s)	Calcutta.
	John P. Best........	Marseilles.
5	Tibre (s)	Calcutta.
	D. of Devonshire (s)	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 7.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Speke Hall (s)—50 cases school slates, Byramjee Shapoorjee; 1,700 casks hard spelter, Bhimjee Poonja.
Armenia (s)—15 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons; 2 packages earthenware, 2 cases hardware, 1 case medicine 45 cases gingerwine, and 20 cases whiskey, Treacher and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Rohilla (s)—1 hogshead brandy, D. Nusserwanjee.
Loch Rannoch (s)—300 cases candles, Eduljee Bazonjee.

JULY 8.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Speke Hall (s)—25 cases brandy, Bolton and Co; 50 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.
Armenia (s)—2 hogsheads methylated spirit, Rogers and Co; 76 cases whisky, 78 cases rum, and 38 cases gingerwine, Eduljee Bazonjee; 4 puncheons whisky, Treacher and Co; 8 cases medicine, Nuthoo Mooljee.

FROM LONDON.

Loch Rannoch (s)—50 drums turpentine, Tyebally Chandabhoy and Co; 4 cases quinine Sigg-Sulzer and Co.
Singapore (s)—20 cases gin, Sorabjee Cowasjee.
Agnes (s)—3 cases medicine, Nuthoo Mooljee.
Gwalior (s)—25 cases claret, B. M. Punthucky; 41 boxes gold and silver bars, the National Bank; 241 boxes silver bars, the Chartered Mercantile Bank; 7 bales printing paper, Bhicoo Sazba and Co.
Verona (s)—105 boxes silver bars, the H. and Shanghai Bank.
Malwa (s)—3 cases medicine, Dewar and Co; 25 cases brandy, Pallonjee Pestonjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Sumatra (s)—25 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Parkfield—154 cwts myrabolams, Jetta Purshotum.
Cypromene—750 cwts linseed, Remington and Co; 133 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 1,200 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers
Speke Hall (s)—600 cwts mustard seed, Versee Dewsee; 394½ cwts myrabolams, Jewandas Vullabdas; 50 bales hides, Khan Mahomed Nensey; 96 bales wool, Damoder Khuttow; 301 bales wool, Nursee Khuttow; 200 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby and Co; 29 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 89½ cwts ginger, scraped, Hurry Gocul; 100 bales wool, Goculdas Toolsidas.

FOR LONDON.

Briton Hall—24½ cwts cardamoms, Luckmidas Narondas; 600 cwts wheat, Remington and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Kashgar (s)—50 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.
Gwalior (s)—400 bales cotton, the P. and O. Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Gwalior (s)—200 bales cotton, the P. and O. Co.
Armania (s)—10,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.
Brantford City (s)—1,339 cwts mowra seed, Ralli Brothers.
Cavalior (s)—500 cwts wheat, E. Spinner and Co; 3,000 cwts gingelly seed, Sigg-Sulzer and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Storm Queen (s)—525 cwts wheat, Lalljee Sewjee.
Simoom (s)—500 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Connemara—99,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Exporter—15,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Gwalior (s)—280 bales cotton, Gaddam and Co.

FOR BEYROUT.

Kashgar (s)—1,121 packages tobacco, the P. and O. Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Kashgar (s)—310 packages tobacco, the P. and O. Co.
Rebecca (s)—1,400 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Kashgar (s)—5 bags rice, Hajee Moosa Huson.

FOR SUEZ.

Kashgar (s)—16 packages carpets, and 26 packages silk, the P. and O. Co; 1 bundle carpets, Hajee Mahamed Esmaill.

FOR HONGKONG.

Zambesi (s)—58 bales cotton, Jawareemull Moolchund; 49 bales twist, Ruttonjee Dadabhoy.
Avoca (s)—36½ cwts cloves and 20 cwts bedlum, Datardina Mowjee; 225 cwts sumada stone, Abdool Cader Esmalljee; 100 cwts sharkfins and 20 cwts fishmaws, Ludhabhoy Chuttoo; 26 bales cotton, Hunsraj Hursookdass; 75 bales cotton, Ramnaron Morlidhur; 23 bales twist, Eduljee Nusserwanjee; 10 bales twist, Sorabjee Framjee; 40 bales twist, Rahimbhoy Habibbhoy; 8 bales twist, Aga Syed Mirza.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 9.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

660-78—J. Macfarlane—Joosub Hajee Mahomed vs The Fleming S. and W. Co.—Ardesir and H. and C. and L.—Part heard.
658-76—Shapurjee and T—Khursetjee Rustomjee Gama and others vs L. W. G. Carnac—C. and B., H. C. and L. and R. V. Hearn.
340-80—Payne and G.—Mugga Gowa vs Serang Ahmed Issajee and another—J. Macfarlane.
489-80—In person—Maneckjee Sorabjee Powvalla vs Hajee Ally Mahomed Hajee Ahmed.
7-81—Janardhun and H.—Morarjee Poonja vs Bhimjee Girdhur—J. Macfarlane.
562-79—Shapurjee and T—Khema Bhaichund and others vs Jaitharam Savakram.
275-80—Hore, C. and B.—Abdool Rahiman Isaack vs Hajee Joosub Hajee Essa.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice WEST.)

For Judgment.

261-80—Tyabjee and D.—Girwardass Govindass and another vs Narayen Crushna Laud—Chalk and W.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

128-80—Jefferson, B and D—Hussonbhoy bin Syedina, &c., vs. Cowasjee Jehangir Jussawala—Payne and G. Part heard.

Short Cause.

97-81—Hearn, C. and L.—Nusserwanjee Ardesir Wadia vs Mooljee Hunsraj—R. M. Sayani—Part heard.

Long Causes.

380-80—Hearn C. and L.—Damjee Chagpar vs Ranchordas Hunsraj and another—R. M. Sayani.
199-81—Venayekrao— H. B. Pinto vs R. de St. Quentin—Balkrishna and B.
573-79—M. H. Khan—Khanbhoy Peerbhoy vs Memon Suliman Joosub and another.
533—80—Tobin and R.—the L. B. and M. Bank vs Heerachund Keeka—Smith and F.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—JULY 8.

Mercer, Lieut., R.A., on leave, from Nusseerabad.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 4.

Phayre, Lieut., 21st Bombay N. I., on leave, to Mhow.

JULY 7.

Cameron, 2nd Lieut., 9th Lancers, on duty, to Umballa.

JULY 8.

Pierse, Lieut., 1st Lancers, to join, to Neemuch.
Mercer, Lieut., R. A., on leave, to Ahmednuggur.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Simla, July 1.

THE C.-in-C. in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

63rd Regt.—Lieut. W. Tenison, to be Instr. of Musketry, vice Nuthall, promoted, subject to the approval of H. R. H. the Field Marshal Comdg.-in-C. Dated 20th May.

1st Goorkhas.—Lieut. G. H. Robinson, Wing Officer and Qr. Mr., to be Adjt., vice Churchill, whose five years' tenure of appointment has expired. Dated 20th May.

Major J. Cook, D. A. A. G., is posted to the Presidency District.

With the sanction of the Government of India, the following orders are confirmed:—

Sirhind Divn. order, dated the 19th March, 1881, appointing Bt. Lieut.-Col. W. L. Dalrymple, Offg. Asst. Adjt. Genl., to officiate as Dy. Asst. Qr.-Mr. Genl. of the Divn. in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 19th March, vice Lieut. C. H. Manners Smith, proceeding to join the Mahsud Waziri Expeditionary Force.

Pezwan Station order, dated the 16th April 1880, appointing Lieut. G. N. Mayne, 25th Foot, Genl. Transport Officer at that place.

2nd Column, Waziri Field Force order, dated 23rd May directing Lieut. J. C. F. Gordon, Dy. Asst. Qr.-Mr. Genl., to proceed to Khusialgarh at the public expense to superintend the railway embarkation of troops.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Tallagong Station order, dated the 5th June, appointing Lieut. W. C. Faithful, 21st P. N. I., to officiate as Statian Staff Officer, vice Fishe, proceeded to rejoin the head-quarters of his regiment.

Jubbulpore Station order, dated the 8th June, appointing Major W. Anderson, 13th M. N. I., to officiate as Station Staff Officer, in addition to his other duties with effect from the 9th idem, vice Lane, proceeded on inspection duty.

Dinapore Station order, dated the 15th June, appointing Capt. R. B. Burnaby, 70th Foot, to officiate as station Staff Officer, in addition to his other duties, vice Capt. T. A. Freeman, 70th Foot, proceeded on leave, no qualified officer being available for the station staff duties alone.

2-5th Foot.—Regtl. order, dated the 31st May, appointing Lieut. W. E. Sturges, to officiate as Instr. of Musketry, with effect from the 15th April, vice Lieut. M. W. Biddulph, promoted.

63rd Foot.—Regtl. order, dated the 31st May, appointing the following Committee of Paymastership consequent on the departure on leave of Capt. te R. R. B. Ternan:—

President.—Capt. W. L. Gronow, Members.—Capt. H. R. Cook, Capt. and Bt. Major H. F. Jackson.

10th Bengal Lancers.—Regtl. order, dated the 14th June, appointing Capt. L. A. C. Cook, to officiate as Sqdn. Comdr., in addition to his other duties, vice Barrow, Offg. as 2nd in command consequent on the appointment of Lieut. C. G. F. Fagan, to the Comst. Dept, there being no other officer available.

12th B.C.—Regtl. order, dated the 4th June, making the following appointments, with effect from the 27th May, vice McNair resigned:—

Lieut G. U. Browne, Sqdn. Officer and Adjt. to officiate as 2nd in command.

Lieut. H. Goad, Offg. Sqdn. Officer, on probation, to officiate as Adjt, in addition to his other duties. vice Browne, there being no officer availing.

15th B. C.—Regtl. order, dated the 7th June, making the following appointments consequent on the appointment of Lieut. Col. W. Musgrave to the Command of the 5th B. C.:—

Lieut.-Col. E. D. H. Vibart, 2nd in command, to officiate as Comdt.

Capt. F. R. Ditmas, Sqdn. Officer, to officiate as 2nd in command, in addition to his other duties. vice Vibart.

Lieut. V. M. Stockley, Offg. Sqdn. Officer, to officiate as Sqdn. Comdr., in addition to his other duties, vice Atkins on furlough.

1st N. I.—Regtl. order, dated 25th Feb., appointing Lieut. G. H. More-Molyneux, Wing Office, and Adjt. and Offg. Wing Comdr., to officiate as 2nd in command, in addition to his duties as Offg. Wing Comdr, vice Major G. Atkins on furlough, and consequent on the appointment of Major H. O. Cumberlege to the Brigade Staff.

19th N. I.—Regtl. order, dated the 16th June, appointing Lieut. J. G. Smith, Offg. Wing Officer on probation, to officiate as Qr.-Mr. in addition to his other duties, vice Marshall officiating as Adjt.

30th N. I.—Regtl. order, dated the 3rd Jan., appointing Capt. W. G. C. Halkett, Adjt. to officiate as Wing Comdr. in addition to his other duties, consequent on Lieut. F. C, Maisey, having been appointed officiating D. A. Q.-M. G., there being no other officer available.

41st N. I.—Regtl. order, dated the 10th June, appointing Lieut. G. H. Watson, Wing Officer, to continue to officiate as Qr.-Mr. in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 14th April, consequent on the appointment of Lieut. H. S. G. Hall, to the 14th N. I.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."

This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, hearthburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.*.* "AGENTS WANTED."

HARRIS AND LAWRENCE,
OCULISTS' OPTICIANS,
20, RAMPART ROW,
(NEXT THE ORIENTAL BANK)
BOMBAY,
Opticians to the Bombay Ophthalmic Hospital.

REGISTERED PROPRIETORS of the LUCULENT and METRICAL SPECTACLES, which are used in all OPHTHALMIC HOSPITALS, and prescribed by all SURGEON OCULISTS. For the convenience of Mofussil residents who are unable to visit us, we will on application forward a set of our patent METRICAL TEST GLASSES for self-fitting. Applicants must give a Bombay reference, or forward a deposit of Rs. 10, which will be refunded on the return of the Test Glasses.

Artificial HUMAN EYES in ALL SHAPES and COLOURS.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

"SEATS" complains of a paucity of sitting accommodation in the Falkland-Road Garden.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

DUDLEY—June 30th, at 33, Meadow Street, Mrs. Adelina L. Dudley, the wife of Dr. D. E. Dudley, M. D., of a son. Both mother and child are doing well.

DEATH.

HOLBERTON—July 7th, at Poona, Gerald Leigh, infant son of Lieut.-Col. T. N. Holberton, Royal Artillery, aged five months.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ARCHER—June 29th, at Camp Kund, P. N. S. Railway the wife of Alf. Archer, of a daughter.
DEANE—June 17th, at Port Blair, Andamans, the wife of Lieutenant H. A. Deane, District Superintendent of Police, of a son, prematurely.
GILLON—June 27th, at Dalhousie, the wife of Edward A. Gillon, of Lahore, of a daughter.
HOERNLE—June 29th, at Mussoorie, the wife of the Rev. J. G. Herrmann Hoernle, C. M. S., Meerut, of a daughter.
ROSS—July 6th, at Allahabad, the wife of George E. A. Ross, Barrister-at-Law, of a son.
YOUNG—July 4th, at Etawah, the wife of J. D. Young, Inland Customs, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

GAWKE—BLAGDON—June 30th, at Allahabad, Henry H. Gawke to Adelaide E. Blagdon.

DEATHS.

EDWARDS—July 1st, at Bareilly, John Edwards, Barrister-at-Law, aged 48 years.
THUILLIER—June 13th, at Dehra Dunn, suddenly, D'Arcy Wentworth Thuillier, second son of Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Thuillier, R. A., Adjutant of the Viceroy's Body Guard, and late of the 26th Cameronians.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1881.

THE reply of Lord Hartington to a question in the House of Commons, that he was not satisfied that the stationery required by the Government in India could be successfully obtained in that country, creates a suspicion that in such matters the interests of manufacturers and traders at home may be regarded to the detriment of Indian interests, especially when taken in connection with a statement we have lately heard, that the Indian Government is ordering from home iron-work for various State purposes, although the same articles could be obtained cheaper here. It will be remembered that in his Financial Statement Major Baring, in controverting the arguments of those who urged the contracting of gold debts for India rather than in silver, stated: "It is the opinion of those who speak with the authority of long practical experience that the effect on exchange of the amount which India has annually to remit to England would not be so oppressive if the bills to be placed on the market were more equally distributed between the Secretary of State and the public." Now, one means of dividing remittances between the Secretary of State and the public would be to make contracts in this country for all its stores procurable here, even of foreign manufacture. If the Government of India contracts or buys through the India Office, the remittances are made by means of Council drafts; if, however, the contracts are made here, the remittances are made by private firms. If tenders were received in India alone for stationery and other articles required by the Government, there would be nothing to prevent the home manufacturers tendering as well as those in this country. There would be, further, the competition of merchants and agents here with those at home; and the English manufacturer would have no difficulty, in these times of easy communication, in arranging to make his tenders in this country. There is a danger lest the Secretary of State, surrounded by home influences, may have an eye in such matters to the interests of trade at home, and, unconsciously perhaps, be led to give contracts there, rather than in India, for the purpose of assisting the commercial interests of Great Britain. The interests of India would apparently be as well secured by making all contracts in this country, while traders and manufacturers here have a fairer chance by such a course, as it would be manifestly impossible for them to tender in London; and this system would naturally encourage native manufactures, which would be of undoubted benefit to the country. It seems to us clear, therefore, that to contract in this country for all stores and material, so far as is possible, would, while not depriving the home manufacturer of his opportunity of competing, give the Indian manufacturer or merchant an opportunity he would not otherwise obtain, and thus tend to India's best interest; while beyond this would be secured that division of remittances between the Government and the public which the former justly think a desirable object.

THE appointment of Mr. Grant Duff to the Governorship of Madras need not, and probably does not, mean that the question of the propriety of abolishing the Governorships of Madras and Bombay has been removed from the sphere of practical politics. The sphere of practical politics in these days appears to denote a sphere whose real area diminishes in exact proportion to the rate at which subjects of immense importance are added to it. The last mail brought us an excellent example of the state of things to which we are reduced in this respect. Mr. W. Fowler—the gentleman to whose blunt question as to how long Mr. Gladstone intended to endanger his Land Bill by the vain attempt to carry both sides of the House with him we perhaps owe the gratifying rate of progress which has been achieved since in connection with that matter—drew, we are told, the attention of the House to the state of the English law as regards the settlement of land. He elicited from the Prime Minister a declaration that Mr. Gladstone entirely agrees with Mr. Fowler that the present monstrous and artificial system of "life interests" in land in England must be altered "for strong social and political reasons." This was declared to be essential, in the interests of the land itself and its owners, and also because, in the opinion of the Prime Minister, looking at the question from a domestic and social point of view, "nothing could do more mischief than the present system of settlement and entail." In the old days such a statement in the mouth of a Prime Minister would have meant that he had a Bill on the subject in his pocket, or that he hoped to bring forward a Bill in the current session, or, at the very least, that he was speaking of a subject which he could promise would engage his attention early in the next session. But all that is altered now; and Mr. Gladstone sat down with the statement that the question of reforming a system which is doing, according to his own description, more mischief than anything else "does not press for immediate settlement," and that accordingly the Government "had not made it matter of practical consideration." The sad truth is that a Government which is still in theory, and will, let us hope, soon again be in reality, the Government of England and its dependencies in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America is, for the time, reduced to the position of a Committee for the better government, or the government at all, if either be possible, of Ireland; and that no subject—not Irish—can possibly be attended to, on which there is not an absolute unanimity of opinion. It is for this reason that we say that Mr. Grant Duff's appointment must not be taken as an indication that we may not yet see a change which is eagerly pressed for in certain quarters brought forward and carried through by the present Administration. As matters stand, the fact that Mr. Bright would certainly oppose it must have been quite enough to deter its advocates from bringing it up for discussion. And now that we know that the Marquis of Hartington, though he does not go so far as Mr. Bright, thinks the advantages of the proposed change very dubious, it may be taken for granted that Madras has got a new Governor, in the same way, and for the same reasons, that have conspired to perpetuate a system of entail in England than which "nothing could possibly do more harm."

The question, then, of making this change in the way in which Madras and this Presidency are governed is "not pressing for immediate settlement" only in the sense that it is not Irish: and it may therefore be sprung upon us again at any moment. When that does happen, we hope it will be found that the utterances of the native press on the present occasion have not been lost on those whose duty it will be to endeavour to arrive at a correct conclusion in the matter. That press has all over the country spoken, it is hardly too much to say, with absolute horror of a proposal which is put forward, it must be remembered, on specious grounds of economy that might have been expected to recommend it to writers who have every temptation to judge Indian matters from the point of view of the tax-payer. Native opinion appears to be unanimous on a point on which, it should not be forgotten, that opinion is certainly entitled to the most careful consideration. We do not of course mean by this that the opinion of those who are under the various English Governments in India, as to the proper form [illegible] these Governments should assume, ought to [illegible]e any very special authority conceded to [illegible]. That is an argument which would car[illegible]us, on the general question, a great deal too far. Though it must be noticed in passing that the decisive way in which the writers we refer to put aside the financial element in the question has undoubtedly very peculiar significance. There must be some special reasons why the native press—so severely economical from all other points of view—should regard the particular extra expenditure on the Governorships of Madras and Bombay from Mr. Mantalini's point of view towards the historic half-penny. And it is undoubtedly one argument—though not one of much weight in itself—in favour of the more expensive form of government that the people who have to pay for either mode of government prefer this one. A mere preference, however, is of course not necessarily more rational than that of the frogs in the fable, who shifted from King Log to King Stork with no particular advantage to themselves; and it is of more importance to ask why the native papers prefer the present state of things than to dwell on the fact that they do prefer it.

We cannot do better than give the reason put forward in the words of the moderate and sensible *Indu Prakash.* That paper insists that the change it deprecates would "curtail the liberties" not only of the two presidencies in question, but of all the other provinces of India. This is a view with which we cordially agree. In fact, it falls short of what we should be disposed to say. To hand over to the Indian Civil Service the only two Governments in India except the Supreme Government—which are not already entirely under their control—would, in our opinion, not only result in a definite withdrawal of concessions already made, but it would go far to kill the slowly-growing root of constitutional liberty in India. The matter is one of vital importance to Englishmen, official and non-official, in India, as well as to the natives of the country; and we need offer no apology for setting forth in a sentence or two our reasons for such a conclusion.

No Government, however pure its intentions—and we do not suppose there ever was a Government with a better record of good intentions than the Government of India—can afford to dispense with the check supplied by the constant and effective criticism of the people it governs. The Indian Government has nothing from this point of view to complain of as regards the quantity of the criticism it enjoys. None of us can mix at all in native society, no one can look occasionally or regularly at the Native Press without becoming aware that there are among us many intelligent lovers of their country, with no ill-will to the English, who watch our proceedings closely, and criticise them with a keenness which is occasionally annoying. Criticism is constant enough; but effective criticism is altogether absent, or rather it is present in a very peculiar way. The various Government of India are of course careful to keep themselves informed of all their subjects have to say about them: but they are apt, we fear, to attach imporance to it only in proportion as it has attracted attention at home, or is likely to do so, and then only in proportion to the precise amount of importance the particular Administration attaches to the popular mind at home. It is here that the difference between a Governor and a Lieutenant-Governor is to be sought for. Both read the highly interesting documents prepared for both by their Reporters of the Native Press. But the one reads them with a languid curiosity as to what these people at home will make a to-do about next; the other reads them, by instinct and habit, with something of the feeling with which he would regard them if he expected to be cross-examined about them the same evening in the House of Commons.

We think this is a fair statement of the case set up by our colleagues of the Native Press on behalf of the present system. If there is anything in it—and we believe it to be thoroughly sound—it is easy to understand the contemptuous way in which the papers we are referring to put aside the financial question altogether. The matter does not affect Bombay and Madras alone. It would be easy to multiply examples of how the state of things in these Presidencies, and the state of things in less favoured provinces, act and react on each other. Two examples lie ready to hand. We have a shrewd suspicion that it is precisely because all the Governors in British India are not so many Sir Ashley Edens that that distinguished Civilian does not do, as he has threatened half a dozen times to do,—put an end to the Municipal liberties of the city of Calcutta. And *per contra*, as we are sorry to say, was there not in the recent declaration of our own Municipal Commissioner as to the irresponsible and therefore objectionable character of public meetings more than a tinge of the Calcutta way of looking at things? The two kinds of Administration act and react on each other, and the change proposed would not only be a direct blow to the Presidencies immediately concerned, but would remove an invaluable check on the progress of the bureaucratic spirit in the other great provinces of the Empire, and would effectually check the progress all are making—though with different strides—to a well-ordered liberty. In the light of considerations such as these the financial question is indeed a very small one. And it is perhaps more than a trifle exasperating to note that the *doctrinaires* who are loudest in denouncing a system under which Bombay pays, as it is willing to pay, a little more for its government than Bengal, are too often the very people who have no scruple about wasting the resources of Bengal and Bombay alike in unjust and unnecessary wars.

THE telegram giving the reply of Lord Hartington to a question in the House of Commons, and stating what the representative of the Indian Government was authorized to undertake amounts to nothing. India only undertakes to do what she must continue to do, irrespective of the action of the other Powers. The remarks of Mr. Gladstone, on the other hand, command a special interest. He tells us that the Government at home had been informed that an agreement amongst the silver-using Powers—for the unlimited coinage of silver, of course—was possible if, *amongst other matters*, the Bank of England agreed to hold a portion of its reserve in silver. This last is not of much moment; the bank could easily agree to do this if silver were restored, as it must be if the silver-using Powers agree to coin it to its old value. If Mr. Gladstone had given us the *other matters* which England apparently has not agreed to, we should be in a position to divine the possibility of a satisfactory arrangement. As it is, we are as usual left in the dark; and every delay seems to diminish the chances of a satisfactory result of the Conference.

FOR nearly two weeks at the end of May the assize court of Rome was engaged in the trial of a case which has created intense pain and astonishment all over Italy. The number of accused persons was twelve, and amongst them were several men of excellent position in the district of Nuora, in the island of Sardinia. They were charged with murder; and after the almost incredible delay of three years, during the whole of which time they were kept in jail, they have been declared absolutely innocent. The Italian court was further of opinion that the murder never occurred, and that the charge was entirely false, being brought out of motives of political spite, and in order to defeat at an election a party whose candidate was made the principal criminal in the pretended crime. Such a finding of a court of justice, it must be admitted, is sufficiently startling. A leading advocate of the local bar presented himself for election to the Chamber. His success seemed certain. His ability, his good birth, and his popularity marked him out as the most probable representative of the district, when he was suddenly struck down by an accusation of the very gravest kind. The testimony of the Sub-prefect Cavasola, who has recently been appointed to Nuora, was a terrible revelation. It showed that the local officials of Government knew of the baselessness of the charge, and in consequence used all their power to delay the trial and prevent the acquittal of the victims of this hideous conspiracy. Even the deputy who was elected as its result is proved to have known the truth, and to have used his influence to keep the wretched men in jail. The *Osservatore Romano* justly says:—"The Roman people have received a strange and pained impression from this trial. Every one asks himself if so much vile criminality is possible in a civilized State." During the proceedings in court, a number of facts were elicited which go far to prove that it is very doubtful if the people of Sardinia can claim to be ranked amongst civilized populations. In this district of Nuora hardly a single man reaches middle age without being convicted of some crime of violence. In the words of the journal we have quoted above, "the whole trial was one vast panorama of incurable miseries, of profound vice, of degradation that displays a state of life inferior to barbarism; murders, highway robberies, embezzlements in the public offices, guilty connivance by the authorities, mayors twelve times convicted, bandits who treat on equal terms with the officers of justice, the subornation of false evidence,—such is the summary of the case that has just been laid before the law courts of Rome." Sardinia has been for more than two centuries subject to the Piedmontese Crown, and its condition is still as bad as that of Sicily under King Bomba. Young Italy has clearly other duties than the support of a vast army, the maintenance of which is beggaring her day by day.

ENGLISH MILITARY LETTER.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 17.

THE memorandum concerning the changes which are to take place on the 1st July has just been issued, but I have not yet been able to get hold of it. I perhaps may obtain a copy before the post leaves.

Of other military news there is little. Every officer is uneasy and disgusted, and the feeling against the three cooks—Messrs. Adye, Wolseley and Knox—who have concocted Mr. Childers' precious broth is becoming daily stronger. No one gives Sir Garnet credit for believing what he says.

The *St. James's Gazette* of the 13th has an interesting article on Field Marshals, in which it reminds its readers that some of our most illustrious commanders were never possessed of the *bâton.* It also mentions a fact overlooked by most people, that though the Duke of Wellington was a local General when he was promoted to the rank of Field Marshal, he never held the permanent rank of General.

A sensation has been created at Aldershot by a raid made by the Inspector of Weights and Measures on the cavalry canteen. The result was that the person in charge of the canteen, a man of the name of Harrison, was yesterday charged before the Aldershot bench with having in his possession measures less than the Imperial standard. I have not yet heard the result.

Apropos of Aldershot, I hear that the battalion of the 18th Royal Irish is a very strong regiment, composed of well-drilled lads, but they are only lads, and would probably soon fill the hospitals in the event of a war. In fact, they are fine fellows enough looked upon as part of the army of the future, but useless as regards the army of the present. The 93rd Highlanders consists of sturdy workmanlike-looking men in every way fit for the field, and about 760 strong; but with extraordinary fatuity the authorities are about to reduce the establishment to 480, getting rid of the superfluous men in one way and another. Only three years ago the late commanding officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Knollys, at his first parade on assuming command, was disgusted at finding that, besides the band, drums, staff and orderly sergeants, and corporals, there was only one private present, and he was a recruit. The mobilisation then took place, and what with energetic recruiting and the addition, in spite of the strongest remonstrances, of some three hundred odd Englishmen and Irishmen volunteers from every regiment, the 93rd embarked at the end of 1878 for Gibraltar over nine hundred strong. I may mention that the volunteers in question, besides spoiling the national character of the regiment, included a number of men of very bad character. It was ordered that none save men who were of fair character were to be sent, yet, notwithstanding the remonstrances of Colonel Knollys, many men of absolutely bad character were forced on the regiment. One man had fifty-three drunks; several had been guilty of grave insubordination; others had been convicted of theft, &c., by the civil power. These men gave much trouble, were constantly tried by court-martial, and several of them were dismissed with ignominy. Now that matters have settled down, some two or three hundred trained soldiers are to be taken away from the regiment, which will probably a year or two hence be again completed by Irish and English volunteers. The 74th Highlanders lately arrived at Aldershot from foreign service. With the notification that they were coming was sent an intimation that the strength of the regiment was 1,050. Great was the consternation of the Quartermaster-General at Aldershot at having to provide accommodation for so strong a regiment. The troops at the camp were closed up; all ranks were limited to the exact allowance of quarters to which they were by regulation entitled; and much bustle and inconvenience was the result. Lo and behold, when the 74th arrived it only numbered 380 of all ranks. The explanation is that the establishment *was* 1,050, but the regiment wanted 670 to complete it. Very creditable to Sir Garnet Wolseley, this mistake. A large draft soon arrived from the linked battalion, the 26th Cameronians, and were to be seen on a field-day, wearing their line trousers and ordinary glengarry caps, mixed up with the old 74th men. Sir Daniel Lysons intends to give the division plenty of occupation in July, and has requested officers not to fix any day during that month for cricket-matches, &c. I hear that the Duke of Connaught handles his brigade admirably. General Spurgeon, on the other hand, is considered antiquated in his dispositions and movements.

"An Officer of Great Experience" communicates to the *Morning Post* his ideas on uniform, and very sound, on the whole, these ideas are. He says there ought to be three dresses for officers and men, and a mess dress in addition for the officers. He would have a handsome dress for Sundays, royal reviews, and other special occasions. This dress should be as handsome as possible. The fighting dress should be worn on all guards and ordinary parades, and should be loose and serviceable. This dress should be of the same colour as the full dress, and alike for officers and men, except the badges indicating rank. The sash should be worn round the waist. There should be a pouch belt over the shoulder, and a revolver belt round the waist. The fatigue dress should be a blue patrol jacket for officers, and a blue serge jumper for the men. Now, I would simplify the above by converting the field dress into full dress by certain additions, in the shape of gold sashes, epaulets, &c., and by substituting gold-laced for ordinary trousers. The fatigue dress should be only a part-worn full dress. The "Officer of Great Experience" suggests that officers should wear mess dress in the evening in civil life, ex-officers of a certain number of years service being placed on the same footing in this respect as those on full pay, and being allowed to wear, as is permitted to certain retired officers of the auxiliary services, the uniform of their old regiments. I should like to see officers wearing uniform wherever they would, if not in the army, wear a frock-coat. Till, however, the Duke of Cambridge and the Duke of Connaught set the example it is in vain to expect officers not to stick to mufti.

Sir Fenwick Williams has resigned the office of Constableship of the Tower, and is very ill. What connection there is, however, between the two facts I fail to see, for the Constableship of the Tower has always been considered an ante-chamber to the grave.

Inventors and artillery officers are much dissatisfied with Sir Frederick Campbell, Director-General of Artillery and Stores. It is asserted that he is a partner in the firm of Armstrong and Co., and always asks when an invention is submitted to him, "What do they think of it at Elswick?" This must be a gross libel; but it is so current that I have thought it right to refer to it, in order that the injurious report may be contradicted. At all events, Sir Frederick is not supposed to be the right man in the right place; and it is certain that in artillery matters England is the laughing-stock of Europe.

I have been giving a great deal of thought to the subject on which Captain Lumley lately lectured at the R. U. S. Institution, and to which Colonel Lloyd Lindsay will shortly call the attention of the House of Commons, viz., Mounted Infantry. One of the chief objections to this sort of force in old days was that the men, when dismounted and receiving an attack, were constantly looking over their shoulders to see if the horses were sufficiently close to enable them to mount and get away safely. It is easily conceivable that such should have been the case. When smooth-bore, slow-loading, short-range fire-arms were employed, a body of dismounted dragoons attacked by cavalry could only fire one round before the enemy closed, and their fire, unless delivered at some 80 yards, was not very destructive. Even allowing that they were opposed to infantry, and that they fired at the extreme effective range of the musket, viz., 180 yards, they could scarcely fire with any chance of hitting two rounds before their assailants were within push of bayonets. Now with long-range, rapidly-loading, accurate rifles picked shots could even against cavalry fire deliberately three or four destructive rounds before the enemy got within a couple of hundred yards. The great fear is, however, that the mo[illegible] mount-[illegible] I [illegible] see the wonderfully effective and sensational panorama of the battle of Waterloo, and whilst there an old man, ninety years of age and wearing the Waterloo medal, came in. His memory was wonderfully accurate, and he told me that he served in the 7th Hussars and had been slightly wounded in the bridle-arm in the retreat from Quatre Bras. The realism of the panorama is quite horrible.

The regimental dinners which are taking place every night will be remarkable as the last in the real existence of our old regiments, and I would suggest that the example of establishing dinner clubs set by a few corps should be followed by all. It would make the institution popular and economical, and help to prolong *esprit de corps* a few years longer. If the authorities could only hear the sentiments expressed at these dinners, they would not fall into the mistake that the army was contented. It is in fact very much the reverse.

Among the books of the past week is the autobiography of the late Colonel Fraser, of the 1st Bombay Fusiliers. There is an excellent introduction by Colonel Malleson, and in the body of the book some simply-told but most exciting stories of sport in India, together with much about Outram, fighting, and social life in Bombay nearly half a century ago. Duelling, when Colonel Fraser arrived at Bombay in 1823, was most common, especially among the officers quartered in the Fort, who had little to do, save to drink and quarrel. They used to fight on a little island close to the Fort, their comrades looking on from the walls of the latter. Colonel Fraser tells us that when both combatants and their seconds were seen returning in the boat, great was the disgust expressed by those who were lingering for promotion. This book is published by Allen and Co., and will be, I fancy, very popular in India.

REGIMENTAL SKETCHES FROM WONDERLAND.

OLD TIMES.

LOOKING back on the past is always apt to be a little deceptive. It is as if a traveller should stop to rest a bit, and to look back at the road over which he has passed with some difficulty and a good deal of grumbling. The hills he thought so formidable as he climbed them seem nothing as he gazes at them from afar, and indeed the whole landscape has been dissolved by distance into a kind of hazy, indistinct harmony which is very refreshing to the eye. And so it is with bygone days, which seem uncommonly pleasant—now that they are bygone days. And in good truth it is hard to believe that times were not pleasanter five-and-twenty years ago than they are now. In the Wonderland Army there was greater freedom of life, more enjoyment in existence, more shikar, and more fun generally. Possibly now-a-days officers know more of their drill; but they certainly know much less of their men. Tradition has preserved one or two stories of C. O.'s of those times which may possibly be apocryphal, but which are certainly harmless. It is said that some years ago a certain regiment was marching on the parade-ground in column, when the C. O. thus addressed a subaltern:—"Mr. Jones, Mr. Jones, you've lost your distance." "Bet you a goldmohur I haven't," cried Mr. Jones, who was leading his company. "Done with you," said the C. O., who couldn't resist a sporting offer; "halt; left wheel into line. By Jove, the distance is right; you've won your bet, Mr. Jones! Battalion, quick march;" and the parade went on as usual. Again, there was a C. O. who was devoted to light infantry drill, which he used to practice with much comfort to himself. As his bungalow overlooked the parade-ground, he was able to sit in his verandah and enjoy his morning tea in the freedom of pyjamas, while he directed the movements of his regiment by means of a bugler, who stood by his side and sounded the calls as directed. But if in those days there was occasionally a little of what would now be thought irregularity or slackness, it must be owned that there was a good deal more of rigorous outdoor life than we see to-day. Who cares to ride a hundred miles between sunrise and dinner-time now? What keen delight it used to be, when one had got a month's leave, to have ten or twelve of those hardy Dekhan tattoos laid along the road, and to go bowling along at a steady swinging canter all day, with a short rest for breakfast and another for tiffin, until at night one arrived tired and hungry at the appointed camping-ground. Now the railway seems to go everywhere, and the alternative to the train is a comfortable tappaul-tonga, wherein a passenger can sleep with refreshment, though it is perhaps advisable to tie oneself in before having a nap. It is a curious fact that those hardy and swift Dekkan tattoos that were so plentiful and cheap twenty years ago, are now comparatively scarce, and are twice the price they used to be. Whether this is owing to the decay of riding among ourselves, and consequent loss of demand for these useful animals, is not easy to determine. Another renowned institution of the past was the Nuggur Hunt, once the most famous and best known assemblage of sportsmen in this country. There are plenty of mighty boar still, and plenty of good men to hunt them; but somehow the good old sport appears to have gone out of fashion, and is no longer the absorbing pursuit it once was. Then, what has become of the once famous "Smashing Brigade," whereof there are still some members to the front—and long may they continue so? It may be urged by the strict moralist that there is nothing laudable or worthy of imitation about a body of a gen- men who (if report says true) used to sally forth night after night in this good town of Wonderland and have encounters with the police and other myrmidons of the law, if such ventured to interfere with their amusements. But then rigid moralists are a class of people who ought to be put down, and who commonly

"Condone the sins they are inclined for
By damning those they have no mind for."

In the second part of King Henry the Fourth, the immortal Justice Shallow remarks to his cousin Silence, "Ha, cousin Silence, that thou had'st seen that that this knight and I have seen. Ha, Sir John, said I well?" To which Falstaff replies, "We have heard the chimes at midnight, Master Shallow." And this hearing the chimes at midnight is always a pleasant thing, whether one is out for a frolic in the days of one's youth, or smoking pipes far into the night with an old friend. And has not the glory of gymkhanas departed? Formerly Thursday used to be *the* day of the week, and the whole station used to assemble in the gymkhana shed at tiffin-time, and enjoy a thoroughly festive meal. The day began at 11 o'clock by a cricket-match; then came tiffin at half-past one, followed by the classic games of odd man and pitch-and-toss; and ending with sky-races. Croquet, a game dear to old ladies of both sexes, gave the first blow to gymkhanas, and it is doubtful whether lawn-tennis (a truly splendid game) and badminton will not finish them off. If one were in a sentimental mood, it would be easy to write an affecting essay on the decay of beer and of beer-drinkers in Wonderland. The men who could comfortably finish their half-dozen bottles (quart) at tiffin have all retired or died, and their mantle has not descended on their successors. In these times, as men sip their claret-and-water, or trifle with a weak brandy-and-soda, they look upon these bygone heroes who throve mightily on beer as little better than barbarians; and if perchance they hear of one of old who was equal, upon occasion, to the consumption of a dozen of Bass at a sitting, they picture him as a mere godown or receptacle for beer, and by no means hold him in that respect so freely accorded by his contemporaries. What has become of that kindly custom of taking beer with a man? How many quarrels have not been nipped in the bud by one disputant sensibly saying to the other, as the dispute waxed warm, "Well, well, Jones, a glass of beer with you!" Who felt inclined to be acrimonious when a clear glass of nut-brown ale, cool and sparkling, gladdened his eye and refreshed his inner man! Sir Hope Grant, who commanded the cavalry brigade before Delhi, makes the following genial entry in his diary in the month of June, 1875, when his new aide-de-camp had come to report himself: "The young gentleman accordingly came to my tent to introduce himself to me. He was an intelligent, good-looking young fellow, with a look of honest determination in his countenance which pleased me greatly; but as he felt a natural diffidence on his first appearance, and looked rather pale and worn out, I proceeded to my bed, drew out from underneath a bottle of sparkling beer, and gave him a tumbler of the delicious elixir. He had scarcely quaffed it off, when the change appeared marvellous,—his diffidence departed from him, his countenance brightened up with a rosy hue, and a great friendship was at once established between us."

Few Generals would think now-a-days of banishing a new aide-de-camp's diffidence by taking a glass of beer with him, and it must be owned that those were exceptional times, when conventionality was a good deal discarded. But still it must be owned that it is a striking testimony to the efficacy of a good old custom which, like other good old customs, is now a mere matter of tradition. Of course to-day has its own advantages which were not observable in the past. For instance, everyone is married now, which is of course a good thing. No one is in debt to speak of, which is a still better thing. No one drinks more than he ought to, or smokes too much, or is profane, or beats his servant, or covets his—But I think I have said enough to prove that if I have ventured to say a good word for the past, I freely admit how much better and more virtuous we all are in these latter days, and how perfect is Wonderland society in this year of grace, 1881.

SUB.

DISTURBANCES AT DIU.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to a paragraph which you published some time ago, on the strength of a Goa journal, stating that the Governor of Diu had forcibly entered the house of a Banian, which led to an assault, &c., allow me to inform your readers that the statement which appeared in the Goa newspaper is incorrect, and that both the leading journals of Goa have subsequently contradicted the same. In justice to the Governor, I trust you will give publicity to this letter.

July 8. Q.

BISHOP MEURIN AND THE FREEMASONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—My attention has been recently drawn to an excellent editorial of yours on the above subject. For the last fourteen years I have been a Freemason, and I glory in the name. During that period, I have been three times Master of a Lodge, and have assisted at the meetings of a number of Lodges, beside my own, both in India and in England.

I have also had the distinguished honour of being present at two meetings of the Grand Lodge of England. I need not tell any Freemason that on no single occasion, in all my masonic experience, have I ever heard the topics of either politics or religion mooted in any masonic assembly. I have heard the financial report of our Grand Treasurer read, showing that, two years since, our funded property amounted to £70,000, and that it was rapidly increasing. That the interest of this property is exclusively devoted to purposes of charity is too well known to admit of dispute. At the monthly meetings of our Board of Benevolence from £300 to £[illegible] are regularly distributed, to aid the distressed, and relieve the widow and the orphan. In London alone, at our girls' school, which I have personally visited, we have over two hundred orphan girls, who are receiving an education such as will qualify them for the highest stations in life. Of our boys' school the same may be said; while at another institution the aged and indigent of our members, and their wives or widows, are cared for during their declining years. All this I have myself *seen* as the outcome of Freemasonry, and I think therefore, Sir, I may be allowed to speak, as one having the authority of intimate acquaintance with the institution.

I know little of Bishop Meurin personally, beyond having once heard him preach at the opening of a Roman Catholic chapel in Bhosawul, Khandeish, when, taking for his text "The Lord our God," he some way arrived at the conclusion that "the poor Protestants have no God in their church."

After that, we can scarcely wonder at Bishop Meurin's late pouring forth of the vials of his impotent and ridiculous wrath upon such humble folk as Freemasons, and at his propounding the gross calumny that "Freemasonry is the most dangerous secret conspiracy against *every throne* and against *every altar.*"

What inextinguishable laughter must such a statement call forth from Englishmen in general, apart from Freemasons in particular, when they know that the present Right Royal Grand Master of Freemasonry, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales himself, the Heir Apparent to the noblest Throne in Europe, and to the Imperial Musnud of India, that he, together with his Royal brothers, and numbers of his Royal and Imperial cousins on the continent, are members and leaders of a society which has for its object "a conspiracy against every *throne*;" and again, that the hundreds of English clergymen who range under the banners of Freemasonry are leagued "in a conspiracy against every *altar.*"

Bishop Meurin cannot believe it himself, if he is sane. Englishmen, whether Romanists or Protestant, would more easily believe that the Jesuits had formed a conspiracy to overthrow the Pope. I fear Bishop Meurin is one of those quaintly described by an old writer and brother Bishop:—"A detractor is one of a more cunning and active envy, wherewith he knaws not foolishly himself, but throws it abroad, and would have it blister others. He is commonly some weak-pated fellow, and worse minded; yet is strangely ambitious to match others, not by mounting their worth, but bringing them down by his tongue to his own poorness. He is, indeed, like the red dragon that pursued the woman; for when he cannot overeach another, he opens his mouth and throws a flood after to drown him. You cannot anger him worse than to do well; and he hates you the more bitterly for this, than if you had cheated him of his patrimony."

In conclusion, I would say to Bishop Meurin and his flock, in the words of Dr. Anderson—

"To all who Masonry despise,
This counsel I bestow:
Don't ridicule, if you are wise,
A secret *you don't know.*
Yourselves you banter, but not it;
You show your spleen, but not your wit."

W. M., BERAR.

BEEF.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is the correct thing now to bully the butchers, and fine and imprison them for selling bad meat; but nobody seems to think it worth while to go beyond the butchers and reach the people who rear and send diseased cattle to the markets.

That the meat now supplied to the Bombay markets is about as bad as bad can be must be acknowledged by every one; and it seems to me to be worth while to consider whether steps cannot be taken to improve it. Let us do as they do in London,—encourage the cattle-farmers to feed their cattle properly, by holding out prizes, and better prices, for good meat. To start with, let us have a fat cattle and poultry show in Bombay just before Xmas. If decided upon now, there is ample time to give the farmers every opportunity to prepare their cattle and poultry. Let a good influential committee be formed, and put forth a programme something after this style:

1. Prizes for best-fed cattle and poultry.
2. Railways to bring all show cattle and poultry at half-rates.
3. Circulate handbills in the vernaculars in every collectorate.

As the sinews of war would be necessary for a prize fund, I am prepared to subscribe Rs. 50 towards it.

July 8. K. J.

TELEGRAMS.

THE APPROACHING CONTEST IN SOUTHERN AFGHANISTAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 8.

The news from Kandahar is that the Amir has directed Kazi Sahuddin and Sahibzada Gulam Haider to advance slowly on Farrah with the Girishk troops, while he has ordered Sirdar Shamsuddin to send the Herat chiefs Abdulla Khan Taimuni and Ismail Khan Taimuni, brother of Ambia Khan, with 500 sowars fully equipped and plenty of money, to effect a junction with Ambia Khan in Tajwara and assist him in stirring up the Herat province.

A regiment armed with breechloaders has left Kabul for Kandahar, and another will shortly follow.

It is said that the Dehzangi Hazaras have engaged to furnish a contingent of 5,000 men for an attack on Herat, and agreeably to a special request for a leader from the Char Demak tribes, the Amir has sent Sirdar Abdul Kadur Khan to Herat *viâ* Maimenah with 500 horsemen.

These arrangements would have been excellent if they had been made two months ago, but are rather late now to be of much avail, if Ayoub has left Herat.

It is doubtful, too, if the Wali of Maimenah would let Abdul Kadur Khan pass.

Dissensions continue among the Amir's representatives at Kandahar, and at Girishk Kazi Sahuddin has quarrelled with the Governor of Girishk, Sirdar Gul Mahomed Khan, who on account of his great local influence is a dangerous man to offend.

From the Herat direction there is no news, except that Hashim Khan is still in Bakwa, and Abdul Wahab Khan has destroyed Ambia Khan's fort of Sujahchob.

There is a good deal of intrigue going on between Ayoub and the Kabul tribes.

SERIOUS DISTURBANCES AT OMAN.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

SIMLA, JULY 8.

It is reported from Muscat that Oman is generally disturbed from intertribal wars. A battle occurred between the Beni-bu-Ali and Beni-bu-Hassan tribes, in which about 150 men were killed.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

INDIA AND THE SILVER CONFERENCE.

LONDON, JULY 7.

In the House of Commons this evening, the Marquis of Hartington (Secretary of State for India), replying to a question, said that the representative of the Indian Government at the Metallic Conference was authorized to undertake that the Indian Government, for a definite term of years, would not deviate from its established practice in the coinage of silver in any direction that might tend to the depreciation of the metal, provided that the Indian coin was made current by other silver-using countries, and that they engaged to coin in the ratio of 15½. India would be bound only while these conditions were enforced.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

LONDON, JULY 8.

Mr. Gladstone, replying to a question in the House of Commons last night, said that the British representatives at the Metallic Conference had entered into no engagements on the part of the Government. The Government, he said, had been informed that an agreement amongst the silver-using Powers was possible if the Bank of England, amongst other matters, agreed to hold a portion of its reserve in silver. This information the Government communicated to the Bank of England, and the British representatives had simply conveyed the opinion of the bank upon the subject to the Conference.

THE TRANSVAAL COMMISSION.

LONDON, JULY 8.

Latest advices from the Transvaal state that the Commissioners are making favourable progress, and it is hoped that the retrocession will be completed by the middle of next August.

PRESIDENT GARFIELD.

NEW YORK, JULY 7.

President Garfield continues to gain strength, and the doctors are sanguine of his recovery.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

LISBON, JULY 7.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Agra, homeward bound from Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here on the evening of the 6th inst.

LONDON, JULY 7.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet but steady.

Fair Dhollera	4⅛

The Manchester Market has been unchanged.

Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1 7 11-16
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	87
4½ do. do.	92⅜
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	103½
3 per cent. Consols for account	101⅛
5 do. French Rentes	120⅛

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results.

Reserve of Notes	£14,000,000, Dec.	£800,000
Bills Discounted	£21,100,000, Dec.	£1,900,000
Bullion	£26,900,000, Dec.	£300,000

The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 44 per cent.

Arrivals—Scio and Cotherston.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1881.

At 10 p.m.	82·3

FRIDAY, JULY 8, 1881.

„ 6 a.m.	81·1
„ 10 a.m.	85·3
„ 2 p.m.	85·1
„ 4 p.m.	84·7

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, JULY 8, 3-40. P. M.

Mail steamer Indus, from Calcutta, arrived.

IN reply to the petitions regarding the trial of the Hindu Maharaj for participation in the postal robbery at Jamnagar, Government have decided that the court which tried the case has full jurisdiction; consequently Mr. Aston will proceed to deliver judgment.

WE are informed that the first part of a work on Jail Hygiene in India, by Surgeon S. Hume, M.B., is in the press and will be shortly published by Messrs. Thacker, Spink and Co. The chief point dealt with is a consideration of the defects in jail diets and diseases dependent on these. Mr. Hume also, in a summary manner, points out the principal unhygienic matters which have contributed so much to the production of the late severe mortality in Indian jails.

AN employé of the Foreign Office, at Simla, has been detected communicating private information to the Bhopal State. The Lahore paper says it is understood that he will be rigorously dealt with. It is no secret that most Native States make constant and not always unsuccessful efforts to ascertain in this way what is passing in the Foreign Office regarding their affairs, and it is to be hoped that the tempter may not be overlooked in the present instance.

THE Khan of Lalpura was expected at Peshawar on the 2nd inst., to consult with the Commissioner regarding his disagreement with the Amir Abdul Rahman.

THE new Army Warrant is said to contain nearly two thousand clauses. It has not yet reached India; but the military authorities have received a long summary of its contents.

IT is stated that under the new organization scheme both subalterns and captains will be eligible for the post of adjutant in regiments. In a case in which the authorities had refused to confirm the appointment of a subaltern, on the ground that on July 1 he would have to give place to a captain, the subaltern has since been confirmed in the post.

A CORRESPONDENT telegraphs to an up-country contemporary from Morar that "a second comet is visible in the north, travelling in an opposite direction to No. I., and about the same size and brilliancy." Further information is wanting. A letter from Nepal, dated July 2, says:—"The comet was first noticed here on the evening of the 30th June, bearing almost due north of Khatmandu, and very low in the heavens."

THE ways of the Post Office are often peculiar; but the following is even a worse instance of Babu stupidity than ordinary. A parcel was addressed to a gentleman in Tasmania as follows:—"——, Castro, Deyro, Tasmania," the last word printed in very large letters. After many days the parcel was returned to the sender, with the intimation that the person to whom it was addressed could not be found in Deyra Dun.

IT has been decided, the *Civil and Military Gazette* states, to form a Department of Agriculture in the Punjab, and also in Burmah. The Punjab appointment goes to a provincial civilian, but it is not yet decided who obtains the appointment.

THE Mahsud Waziris, it is reported, have surrendered the son of Mashak, and promise to give up Mashak himself immediately he returns from Kabul. They have also surrendered four important Nana Khel maliks as hostages, who are to be liable to imprisonment, should they fail to bring in Mashak, if he returns to the Mahsud hills. Besides the ringleaders, we now hold one hundred leading men as hostages. The Mahsuds are most anxious for peace. A speedy settlement is hoped for.

THE Darjiling tramway was successfully opened on July 4. The Hon'ble Mr. Prestage, in proposing the Lieutenant Governor's health, said that the scheme was entirely owing to the Governor's help. He referred to the prosperity of Bengal, and to the public works undertaken, all owing to Sir Ashley Eden. The Lieutenant Governor, in returning thanks, said it was a matter of congratulation that he had had a share in furthering the undertaking, which was conceived and constructed during his incumbency of his present office.

THERE is now passing through the Punjab a notable character, who describes himself sometimes as a Moslemised Russian, and at others as a Georgian subject of Russia *en route* to Mecca The Lahore paper says:—"He states that he was recently at Herat as a personal attendant, or follower, of the Sirdar Ayoub Khan, who converted him to Mahomedanism, and that he is on a pilgrimage to Mecca; and he produces a passport bearing the seal of Ayoub, in order to give colour to this part of his story. He speaks Persian fluently, and his features and complexion would seem to indicate that he really is an Armenian. His knowledge of Persian, as well as accent, seem to indicate that he must have resided for a considerable period in Persia and Herat. He declares that Ayoub has an English prisoner at Herat, who was taken at, or after, the battle of Maiwand. It would be interesting to know who this prisoner is, and whether the Government have made any enquiry into the matter. Guarded as are this traveller's observations, a conversation with him leaves the impression on one's mind that Ayoub Khan is a mere tool of Russia, and will act as such in the pending solution of the Afghan question. Our readers will recollect that there are many Armenians holding high rank in the Russian service in Central Asia and Russian Turkestan."

WE have received the very full and complete annual report of the Northern India Rifle Association for 1880, which shows the association to be in a flourishing position. For some reason or other, after 1876 the subscriptions fell from over three thousand rupees to Rs. 2,454 in 1877, and Rs. 1,848 in the following year. But, we are glad to see, the figure has been going up again during the last two years, the amount for 1879 being Rs. 2,237, and for 1880 Rs. 2,867. It is an excellent plan that the Committee followed last year, to open the association and the annual meeting to all India, branch meetings being permitted in every station where a certain number of competitors could be got together. The Bombay Presidency meeting was held at Poona, where very unfavourable weather was experienced, and no very high scores were made. In Northern India the shooting was excellent, the aggregate prizes being all taken with higher scores than had been made for them in any previous year. It is a fact worth noting by men who practise and take an interest in rifle-shooting that the three first men in the last Northern India Rifle Association meeting, Captain Bailey, Surgeon-Major Hamilton, and Captain Fenton, all shot with the new Rigby breachloading match rifle. The prize list last year was one of the largest ever offered for competition, namely, Rs. 8,445, the donation prizes amounting to Rs. 6,626. This year we hope to see an equally liberal list of prizes offered for the annual meeting, which will be held, we suppose, as usual, in December. The financial position of the association is excellent, the cash in hand on the 1st June amounting to Rs. 7,777, besides Rs. 2,000 invested in Government paper. As we stated the other day, the association suffers a loss in the retirement of Surgeon-Major Hamilton, who officiated as Honorary Secretary for some time; but a good man has been found to succeed him in Major Hill, Meerut. Meetings were held last year at twenty-one stations: Aden, Allahabad, Benares, Dehra, Dinapore, Dugshai, Dum-Dum, Jeypore, Kamptee, Kandahar, Kurrachee, Lucknow, Lahore, Mooltan, Morar, Muttra, Poona, Ranikhet, Rupar, Saidpore, and Shahjehanpore. This year probably Bombay will be added to the list.

COMMENTING on the Calcutta Bench and Bar dispute, the *Englishman* expresses the opinion that the judges ought to have allowed Mr. Jackson to read his affidavits, but also condemns the barrister's intemperate conduct upon their refusal. The paper regards "Mr. Jackson's action, up to the point at which he threw down [redacted] only justifiable but obligatory. that he did, and as w pired shows him to believing, that the essential to a just decision on his application, he would have been wanting in his duty to his client and himself, had he not done all in his power to induce the court to hear him to the end. On the other hand, when he had failed in his efforts for this purpose, not only was it not incumbent on him to pronounce, as he practically did, an emphatic condemnation of the action of the court in its presence, but he was bound, out of respect for the court, to abstain from what was in any case a breach of decorum, and what was liable to be regarded as a failure of temper also."

THE *Indian Daily News* thinks "the matter is left in a very unsatisfactory state: and it has disclosed an important defect in the machinery of the High Court. It is simply an absurdity to suppose that the only remedy for an imperfect hearing of an application consists in a renewed application to the very bench which that new application arraigns. That cannot possibly be the law, or if it be the law, the sooner it is amended the better will it be for the credit of the courts. And this, again, leads us to think that the whole question should now go before a full bench, for we are extremely doubtful whether the hearing on Saturday was not such a stretch of the powers of a divisional bench as there is nothing to warrant."

LAST month we extracted from the *Civil and Military Gazette* of Lahore some particulars regarding the unsatisfactory relations between the inhabitants of certain villages in the Loharu State, and the people of the Ulwar villages, notably Rampura, just outside the Punjab border. The same paper now states that these relations are more strained than before, and further fights have taken place. About the middle of June a disturbance arose between the adverse parties at the village of Nangu in Loharu; and several men were severely wounded on both sides, the Rampurias being worsted. Shortly after, 60 men from Rampura attacked the small Loharu village of Sehr, and carried off the majority of the inhabitants as prisoners. Three days later the Rampurias again raided some Loharu villages and drove off a number of oxen; the villagers followed up in pursuit as far as the boundary of Rampura, where, finding upwards of a hundred of their opponents, some of whom were armed with muskets, they prudently retired. On the 21st June a band of about 28 men crossed the border and set fire to the thorn hedge around the Loharu village of Chihr in full day-light; the villages rushed from the fields to protect their homes, and in the confusion, the raiders drove off the cattle left yoked to the ploughs, and some children forgotten by their parents in their hurry. The villagers gave chase, caught up the raiders; and in the fight which ensued the cattle and children were recovered, and one Sundar Singh, the chief Thakur of Rampura, and ringleader of the dacoits who infest that part of the country, was killed. The men from the Native States beyond the Punjab border, it seems, are the aggressors: and the death of their leader will perhaps be a warning to them.

IN an article dealing with commercial speculation in Madras, the *Madras Times* remarks:—Joint-stock enterprise in this part of India has generally failed, when it has failed, for want of sufficient capital to start with at the first, and for lack of energy and management afterwards. In Bombay, when they "run" a thing, they are not frightened by the sight of the coin running out. They don't shake in their shoes, or stand ready with a plug to stop the flow. They have not the winding up of the concern ever before their eyes, should high profits not come in at the very first; and the consequence is that Bombay has fifty speculations for Madras's one, and that the first-named city is beautiful in comparison with Madras. True, the Western Presidency has the industrious Parsee, but then Madras has the keen-witted Chetty. There is plenty of money, too, in Madras; but it is money which does not give this city anything like the outward show which money lends Bombay. Perhaps we ought to say that it is greatly to Madras's credit that she does not go madly into speculation; that she has no failures to bemoan, and no Back Bays to remember. A good steady plodding way of doing business on the lines of one's forefathers is doubtless admirable and praiseworthy; but cities now-a-days don't rise in splendour on such essentially safe commercial foundations, nor do those towns go ahead where the citizens are averse from any speculation.

THE little band of Scotch Liberal peers is very likely, *Life* understands, to be broken up by personal quarrels. It seems that, in answer to urgent requests, Mr. Gladstone will ere very long consent to the appointment of a special Scotch Minister of State. There are five young Scotch peers who are thought (by themselves chiefly) to be suited for the post—Lord Rosebery, Lord Fife, Lord Aberdeen, Lord Elgin, and the Marquis of Huntly.

THE *Whitehall Review* says that lately there was a parade ordered for the Commander-in-Chief; the infantry on the Queen's Parade, and the cavalry and artillery afterwards in the Long Valley. The morning was a soaker, but the Duke arrived by special train at Farnborough and gallantly rode half-way to Aldershot. Visions of future rheumatism then obtruded themselves and prudence counselled a halt under a tree. The staff and the infantry meanwhile were out in the rain, and when they, later on, learned that the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief had turned tail, and that the parade was dismissed, a certain amount of language which is *not* to be found in the Queen's Regulations ensued. The cavalry and artillery of course escaped the ducking.

MR. DUVAL and Mr. Deecker's *News of the Camp*—of which bound files are now to be had at Pretoria, complete—well deserves to take rank among the curiosities of journalism. Its motto is—"Cribbed, cabin'd, confined, bound in," which, if not strictly accurate as a Shakesperian quotation, may be excused in consideration of the bewildering circumstances in which these joint editors laboured (to quote their sub-title) to bring out their "Journal of Fancies, Notifications, Gossip, and general Chit-chat in the Military Camp of Her Majesty's Forces defending the Beleaguered Inhabitants of Pretoria." The editors' quarters, we learn, were an army bell-tent and a transport waggon, the space between roofed in with a tattered sail stretched on telegraph poles. Their work, we are further informed, was editing this paper by day, and doing duty on guard up to their knees in mud at night, save when sleeping in leather breeches, long boots, and jack spurs, with a bandolier as a necklace, a bag of cartridges for a bolster, and a Snider carbine for a sleeping partner. Altogether this specimen of Colonial journalism under difficulties is undoubtedly creditable, the forty numbers comprising much of fact and comment which brings vividly before the reader incidents of the "siege of one hundred days."

THE MONSOON.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

July.	Colaba. In.	cts.	Fort. In.	cts.	Esplanade. In.	cts.	Byculla. In.	cts.
Previously regtd.	32	17	30	12	27	6	27	84
7 Thursday	0	5	..		..		..	
8 Friday	..		0	0	0	0	0	11
Total	32	22	30	12	27	6	27	95

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort, Esplanade, and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

(8th July 1881.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast from Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office:—

STATIONS.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea-level.	Reading at 10 a.m. Ther. in shade.	Wind. Direction and force.	Mean velocity.	Rain.
	Ins.	Dgs		Mls. p. hr.	Ins.
Kurrachee	29·594	87·0	S S W	15	0·25
Surat	·700	85·5	W	13	0·19
Bombay	·767	85·3	W S W	19	0·06
Ratnagiri	·837	79·3	S strong	..	0·85
Karwar	·836	80·1	S W fresh	..	0·17
Mangalore	·933	82·4	W S W	3	0·15
Calicut	·971	79·6	N N W	6	0·22
Cochin	·991	84·0	S W	2	0·84
Masulipatam	·768	88·0	W	..	0·00
Madras	·849	92·5	W	9	0·00
Negapatam	·895	91·	S W	7	0·00

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Cricket, Gymkhana, 2-30 p. m. (weather permitting).
Lecture, Students' Debating Society, 3-30 p. m.
Foot-ball match, Byculla *vs.* United, 5-30 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 7th:—Annot Lyle, from Liverpool. Yesterday:—Amanda (s), Middleborough.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Berengaria (s), to Dunkirk; J. A. Cheney, Mauritius; Kathleen (s), Marseilles; Mercedes (s), Antwerp.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Argosy entered on Thursday, and the Amanda entered the dock yesterday.

THE RAINFALL AT BROACH.—Up to Thursday morning 14 in. 94 cents. of rain had been registered at Broach.

STUDENTS' DEBATING SOCIETY.—A lecture will be delivered by Mr. Mansukhlal Hiralal Nazar, on "Broken Friendships," in the Society's Hall, near Pinjrapole, to-day at 3-30 p.m.

ASSAULT.—Dakoo Nagoo and Ambajee Mulloo were yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of assaulting Hybuttee Anunda on the day previous. They were each fined Rs. 10.

BERAR CROP PROSPECTS.—A correspondent writes:—In East Berar we have had rather more than an average of rain up to date, and there are good prospects of a large crop of cotton and cereals, if the weather continues favourable.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA CRICKET.—A game will be played this afternoon, beginning at 2.30, weather permitting. All members who have put their names down are requested to attend punctually, and it is hoped that any other members who can will come to play.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Jeeve Ruttan, a dhobie, attempted to commit suicide by taking an overdose of opium yesterday morning, in consequence of a quarrel with her neighbours. She was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where she is under treatment.

GAMBLERS.—Narayan Luximon and three others were yesterday charged before Mr. P. Ryan, at the instance of Inspector Raymond, with being found gaming in a common gaming-house at Loharchawl with dice and money. They were all convicted. Prisoner No. 2, named Atmaram Bajee was fined Rs. 15, and the remainder were fined Rs. 10 each.

FALL FROM A WINDOW.—Moturlall Monchund, a lad about ten years of age, on Thursday last accidentally fell from a window on the first storey of a house in Syad Abdool Raymon-street to the public road, a height of about fifteen feet. The boy sustained a fracture of his left arm and other slight injuries. He was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital for treatment.

SUICIDE.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, on view of the body of Mullaree Govinda, a labourer, who, while in a state of intoxication on the evening previous, swallowed a quantity of opium, from the effects of which he died yesterday morning. The verdict was that "the death of the deceased was caused by opium, which he had voluntarily administered to himself."

CHOLERA AT BHOSAWUL.—A correspondent writes that a severe cholera epidemic has been raging in Bhosawul, the death-rate having risen as high as 30 per diem. It has been of a most virulent type, some victims having succumbed within two hours of the attack. Only one or two cases have occurred among the European population, and those among children. The late down-pour of rain has, however, had a most beneficial effect, and the epidemic is rapidly subsiding.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Hindoo burning-ground, Sonapore, on view of the body of Oojma Lukhma, a labourer, who died from injuries he sustained on the 4th instant, by a bale of cotton having fallen upon him. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.—Another inquest was held by the coroner yesterday at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, on view of the body of Ooma, woman, about fifty years of age, who died from injuries she sustained on the 18th ultimo, when she was accidentally knocked down by a mail-phaeton, while passing along the Breach Candy-road. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

RAINFALL AT PALI.—A return of rainfall, kindly sent by the Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway, registered at Pali, up to the 5th July, shows that 2 inches 93 cents. was registered on the 4th instant, of which as much as 2 inches 30 cents. fell in 50 minutes, between 7-45 and 8-35 p. m., and 38 cents. on the 5th instant; making a total up to date of 5 inches and 66 cents. The rain has been general between Anand and Pali, and the country generally is under water. The Mahi river has been in flood since Saturday morning, when it was 2½ feet; on the morning of the 6th it rose to 6 feet, and at 6 p.m. that evening it had reached 9 feet. At this point it seems to have attained its height, as it fell on the morning of the 7th to 6½ feet. The whole of the roads are impassiable, and it is therefore out of the question at present to get to Godhra, except at considerable inconvenience.

FLORILINE! FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon road, London.

FOOT-BALL.

BYCULLA *vs.* UNITED.

A GAME will be played between the above clubs at 5-30 to-day. The names of the players are as follow:—

Byculla.	United.
Forwards.	
H Gordon	E Walsh
G Rennison	J Reid
G Blakeman	T Brumby
T Critchell	J O'Leary
W Blakeman	B Saunders
M Hearn	C Doyle
A Sutton	C. Saunders
W Mayers	J Stewart
J C Brooks	W Reid
T Corkery	J Sharpe
T Wright.	R Wilcox.
Quarter-backs.	
H Binks	W Jervis
J C Harvey.	J Werlin.
Half-backs.	
E Brown	T Owen
A Brown.	H Gawthorne.
Three-quarter-backs.	
A Hannah	W Neil
G Fearn.	W McMeikan.
Gaol-keepers.	
C Rosselet.	E McGarry.

THE *TIMES OF INDIA* LIBEL CASE.

YESTERDAY, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Mr. Henry Curwen, the Editor, and Mr. C. E. Kane, the manager, of the *Times of India* appeared to answer the charge of libel brought against them by Mr. C. M. Thomas, a mining engineer. Mr. Pherozshaw Mehta, instructed by Mr Khanderao Morojee, appeared for the complainant; and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Prescot and Winter, appeared for the defendants.

Mr. Pherozshaw, in opening the proceedings, said his Worship would allow him to state very shortly the circumstances under which the complainant in the case came before the Court, charging the defendants with having defamed him. The complainant was a mining engineer, and had very considerable experience indeed in mining operations. He came from a county which was a mining county *par excellence*, namely Cornwall, where the complainant, as well as his father, had large mineral properties. In the year 1880 he came out to India for the purpose of seeing if there were really good mining properties to be discovered in the Wynaad district, which had been spoken of as containing very good mineral properties. It might be said that when he came out to India, he had with him, in the same vessel, Mr. Archer. But he had no business connection whatever with that gentleman. After he came out to India, he was employed by Mr. Archer to examine certain mineral properties, and he accordingly reported on them. In the meantime, Mr. Archer started a company which was now known as the Wynaad Gold-mining Company, and he asked Mr. Thomas to become the consulting engineer of the company. Mr. Thomas was also asked to dispose of as many shares as he could, a commission being offered to him upon all shares so disposed of by him. Except in these matters, Mr. Thomas had no other connection with Mr. Archer, or the company with which Mr. Archer was concerned, called Messrs. Tremayne and Co., moreover, whatever connection Mr. Thomas had with Mr. Archer, was severed by the former early in October last, and since then he had nothing whatever to do either with Mr. Archer, or Messrs. Tremayne and Co., or the Wynaad Gold-mining Company. Mr. Thomas, some time after, had occasion to visit the Wynaad district, where he came across a property which he considered upon examination contained very rich reefs of gold, and entered into an agreement with the gentleman owing that property. Mr. Thomas then formed the "Temple Block Wynaad Gold-mining Company." On the 21st of May of this year he, in company with certain other persons, registered the articles of association of the company. But beyond that, he did not bring the scheme at all before the public, nor did he appeal to the public to subscribe the capital. On the 22nd of June the first of the newspaper articles of which Mr. Thomas complained appeared in the *Times of India*, a paper of which the first defendant was the Editor, and the second, the Printer and Publisher. Mr. Thomas complained that in the article published in the paper of the 22nd June a violent and really very wanton attack had been made upon his character. The article commenced in this way:—

"Messrs. Tremayne & Co. have not quite disappeared from Bombay: Mr. Archer and Mr. Levey have levanted, it is true, with the spoils of the Silver-Lead Mining Company, but a Mr. C. M. Thomas, who was connected with Mr. Archer in that mysterious firm, Tremayne and Co., and who came out from England with Mr. or "Captain" Archer to teach the people of Bombay the first principles of speculation, is still with us. Whether encouraged by the success of his late colleague or no we cannot tell, but Mr. Thomas is now promoting a new gold-mining company, and he is apparently working it on the very same lines so happily followed by Mr. Archer."

Mr. Pherozhaw, continuing, said his Worship would remark that, in the first place, Mr. Archer—upon what authority he (Mr. Pherozhaw) did not know, but upon some authority or other—had been described as having "levanted with the spoils of the Silver-Lead Mining Company;" and after describing Mr. Archer in that way, Mr. Thomas was compared, in the latter part of the quotation, with Mr. Archer. It was perfectly clear, though not said in so many words, that the article contained an insinuation that the object of Mr. Thomas in starting a new company was to levant with the spoils thereof, in the same way as Mr. Archer was said to have done. The learned counsel said he need not tell his Worship that, so far as defamation was concerned, it was not necessary that the imputation was not directly expressed. It was enough that it could be gathered from the way in which expressions were used. The article went on as follows:—

"The articles of association of the Temple Block Wynaad Gold-mining Company, Limited, are now before us; and the company was, we believe, registered in Bombay on the 20th ultimo, under the names of Mr. C. M. Thomas and six other gentlemen less known to fame."

It might be that the articles of association were lying upon the table of the writer of the newspaper article; but so far as Mr. Thomas was concerned, he never laid them either before the public, or before the writer. The learned counsel then read the following extract from the article:—

"The capital of the company is to be Rs. 4,00,000, in 40,000 shares of Rs. 10 each. Half this amount is to be paid to a Mr. Owen Jones, the vendor, and to be divided between Mr. Owen Jones and Mr. C. M. Thomas, according to an agreement dated the 22nd of March, which is unfortunately not published. It is, however, the close way in which the articles of association of the Temple Block Wynaad Gold-mining Company, Limited, follow the articles of association of the Silver-Lead Mining Company, Limited, that most excites our admiration."

The meaning conveyed in the extract was that the articles of the Temple Block Gold-mining Company were founded upon the articles of association of the Silver-Lead Mining Company. As a matter of fact, the articles of the two companies differed widely, those of the new company having been drawn upon an entirely different model. The article went on to state that "with the necessary alteration in names, sections 1 to 73 are identical in both sets of articles." This remark showed the happy ignorance of the writer, as a good many articles, especially of a formal nature, of a number of companies doing the same business, were likely to resemble each other. The writer went on to say ' "In the next few paragraphs there is a slight difference, but sections 81 and 121 in the Silver-Lead Mining articles are again identical with sections 87 to 127 in the Temple Block articles." The difference, Mr. Pherozshaw remarked was not slight as alleged in the article, but was considerable. Now, it might or might not be that Mr. Archer had done what was alleged against him in the article; but it was perfectly clear that the writer, by comparing Mr. Thomas with that gentleman, sought to impute dishonest motives to the complainant. It might be true or false that Mr. Archer ran away with the spoils of the company which he started; but it did not follow, and nobody was justified in making the imputation, that because one man adopted a questionable course under certain circumstances, therefore another would do the same. It was also said—

In section 76 we read, "After the payment by the said Millet Thomas and Company of the said sum of Rs. 1,00,000 as aforesaid, and 10,000 fully paid-up shares of Rs. 10 each as aforesaid to the said Owen Jones (but not before) then and thereafter the said Millet Thomas and Company shall account to the directors of this company for all further moneys subscribed and paid up to them in respect of such sale of shares." So that "Messrs. Millet Thomas and Company (however that firm may for the time being be constituted)" will not be accountable even to the directors who have been found willing to sign such a document, until they have fingered the sum of Rs. 1,00,000 in cash and paid away to Mr. Owen Jones and themselves a further Rs. 1,00,000 in fully paid-up shares. As in the case of Messrs. Archer, Levey and Co., Messrs. Thomas and Company—the company here being still apparently prospective—are not only the promoters, but are to be the agents of the company. Messrs. Archer, Levey and Company constituted themselves agents for a term of twelve months certain, which was long enough for their business. But Messrs. Thomas and Company "shall," by clause 80, "be the first secretaries and treasurers of the company for a term of not less than three years." They are to be removeable only by a special resolution of three-fourths of the shareholders, which, as they and their friend Mr. Owen hold a fourth of all their shares themselves, as well as another fourth in cash, is not likely to come about unless they desire it. Besides being the promoters, the agents and the treasurers of the company, Messrs. Thomas and Co.—or to speak more correctly here, Mr. Thomas without the prospective company—is the practical engineer upon whose advice the shareholders are invited to buy the property, and Mr. Thomas really speaks in a most sanguine tone of the auriferous nature of its promising reefs.

This was a complete misstatement. Mr. Thomas was not the practical engineer upon whose advice the public were asked to buy the property, and no appeal had been made to the public at the time the article was written. It was not the object of Mr. Thomas" to ask anybody to take up" shares on the strength of his own report: but on the contrary, he had secured the assistance of an eminent geologist and mineralogist, Professor Vazie Symons. This gentleman inspected the property and made a report upon it. But in the article in question Mr. Thomas was credited with certain expressions regarding the nature of the estate which were not his. They were as follow:—

"Indeed the estate contains, he tells us, quite sufficient ground for several separate and independent companies. The reefs here, unlike the reefs elsewhere, are virgin reefs. They have, he declares with satisfaction, never been wrought by the natives. The whole of the North Wynaad was, he adds in a fine poetic frenzy, 'almost the land of incognita, being a dense forest, until a recent date being the home of the elephant, tiger, and a hotbed of fever.' . . . 'I have,' he concludes, 'no hesitation in recommending this property to any capitalist as being a first-rate speculation of no ordinary character.'"

Again,

The title, he tells us, is unexceptionable, and it must surely be good if an abandoned coffee-estate is to be sold to the investors of to-day for about ten times the sum it was worth in the market before. At the same time this scarcely agrees with a letter we read elsewhere that says eight out of the twenty hills have been escheated by Government, and that three-and-a-half hills are under mortgage. However, it will be time enough to look into the title when subscribers begin to come forward. At present the most singular feature of the whole business is the astounding timerity with which a gentleman, who is only known in Bombay through his connection with Mr. Archer, offers to receive the moneys of the public and to hold these moneys in his uncontrolled power until a lakh of rupees has been collected. That directors can be found willing to sign such articles of association is evidently possible, for their names are already registered, but it will, we imagine, be a trifle more difficult to find shareholders, men, that is, who wish to pay in coin, instead of men who want to take it out.

Here was an insinuation that not only would Mr. Thomas have the power of holding the moneys, but that he was likely to run away, or to "levant, with the moneys,"—an expression which the writer seemed to be very fond of. The article concluded as follows:—

"When Mr. Archer reads this inviting prospectus of his old colleague, Mr. Thomas, he will be apt to regret his sudden departure from the Indian Eldorado; but we are not sure that Mr. Archer was wrong. In any case, we shall await with some interest this last emanation from the notorious firm of Messrs. Tremayne and Co."

The learned counsel then said it was perfectly clear that the article to which he had directed the attention of the Court was of a highly defamatory character, and the defendants could only justify their statements, if they could prove the allegations made therein. The article in question was followed by a paragraph in the *Times of India* of the day following, *i. e.*, the 23rd of June. It gave the names of the seven persons who had signed the memorandum of association of the Temple Block Wynaad Gold-mining Company. The writer then went on to say that he knew nothing of their scheme, which was a very curious remark to make after having described the scheme in a most elaborate fashion. A warning was then given in the following words:—

"In case they should plead ignorance hereafter, it may be well to inform them that they are legally responsible for the articles of association they have signed, and especially responsible for the extraordinary clause 76, by which Mr. Thomas, or "Millet Thomas and Company," as he calls himself therein, is permitted to collect Rs. 1,00,000 from the Indian public without accounting for the manner in which he deals with it even to the directors themselves."

It was very difficult, Mr. Pherozshaw said, to make out what the writer meant by saying that they were legally liable. It did certainly sound like a very terrible threat launched against the heads of the persons who signed the articles. The writer denied all knowledge of the scheme, and at the same time held out a vague threat. It might be said with confidence that the writer in doing so did not really know what he was about. Further on the writer undertook to remind the persons who signed the memorandum of association "that Messrs. Archer and Levey managed to defraud the Indian public of the sum of Rs. 62,080, and to levant with Rs. 42,880, leaving the imposing sum of Rs. 39 in the bank to be discussed by their directors." They did not know enough of Mr. Archer to enable them to state so positively that it had been his intention to defraud the Indian public. It was also stated that the persons who had signed the articles of association were appealing to the public for four lakhs of rupees, which was also a misstatement, as no prospectus had been issued, nor had any appeal been made to the public. On the contrary, it would be found that Mr. Thomas was making private negociations for the disposal of the property at the time the article was written. The article concluded with the warning that if any thing went wrong they should be criminally prosecuted. This, Mr. Pherozshaw submitted, was not the business of the editor to point out. As it stood, the threat was an apparent platitude, brought forward for the purpose of insinuating that these persons were making themselves liable to a criminal prosecution. This was followed by another paragraph—fortunately very much smaller—in which the writer congratulated himself on the damage which he had succeeded in doing to Mr. Thomas. The article continued, "Three out of the five individuals still resident in Bombay who signed the articles of association have severed their connection with the concern, so far as they can, on the plea that they imagined that by signing their names they were merely subscribing for ten shares each." This was indeed an insinuation that these persons were inveigled into signing the articles. But he (Mr. Pherozshaw) would show that the statement was completely false. Those who came forward saying that they had severed their connection were served with notices addressed to them as mere provisional directors for the purpose of holding a meeting, in pursuance of the notice, to pass certain resolutions. Again, the person described as "a bank clerk" was no factotum of Mr. Thomas, and in no way connected with him. Mr. H. G. Heiman was called a "hotel tout." That individual might take care of himself, and do as he thought best in the matter. Mr. Pherozshaw then said these were the three articles of which Mr. Thomas complained. That they were of a defamatory—grossly defamatory—character was perfectly clear, and that they had done damage to Mr. Thomas was apparent from the statements made in the articles by the writer and publisher, who triumphantly pointed out how people, terrified by the threats of legal responsibilities and criminal liabilities, backed out of the affair. Of course, he did not know what defence was to be set up. If the defendants sought to justify their statements, the burden would lie on them to show that it was the intention of Mr. Thomas to "levant" with the moneys which he might get into his hands, and to start a company with the object of gaining a fraudulent and dishonest end. They might, perhaps, try to seek justification on the ground that the subject was a matter of public interest, and that, as connected with a public paper, they were doing their duty to the public. In the first place, the Temple Block Company was not a matter of public interest at all, in the sense in which the word was used in the law of libel, and therefore was not a subject for hostile comments and criticism. But granting that it was a concern involving public interests, one might comment as freely as possible, provided he kept within the bounds of honest criticism. A very large license was, indeed, allowed to public writers, but no imputations of fraud or dishonest motives should cast at random. The learned counsel then read a passage from Starkey's book on libel to show that editors, publishers, and proprietors of newspapers were privileged in denouncing a fraud fully and freely, and in warning the public against it. But they must not defame private characters, unless quite prepared to prove the charge in a court of justice. There was a book recently published on "The law of Libel and Slanders," where it was stated that every one had a right to comment upon matters of public interest in a fair and temperate spirit. The right to comment upon the public acts of every man was the right of every citizen, and was not a right peculiar to the press. This clearly exploded the popular notion that editors and publishers of newspapers had a greater right than others in the matter of comments and criticisms. The author of the book just named laid it down that where defamation commences true criticism ends. True criticism differred from defamation in this way, that it never attacked individuals, but only their work, such work being either the policy of a Government, the action of a member of parliament, &c. A true critic never indulged in personalities. If, then, it was held that the concern was a matter of public interest, it did not follow that therefore whatever the comments made upon it, they should be protected. Here the writer exceeded his privilege, and in trying to do some smart writing, indulged in personalities and insinuations which were false. The writer of the book on the law of libel said that corrupt and wicked motives should never be wantonly or recklessly assigned, one of the objections to it being that people were very credulous, especially in politics. With respect to this Mr. Pherozshaw remarked that people were not only credulous in politics, but in almost every other matter; and if a writer chose to say something on a certain subject, there would be always found a large number of people to believe in it; therefore, it was necessary for him to bring to his task a degree of moderation and judgment.

Witnesses were then called.

The evidence of Mr. Gustadjee Cowasjee, a clerk in the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court, was taken with regard to the declaration made in November, 1879, by Mr. Charles Edward Cane, as the printer and publisher of the *Times of India*. Mr. Arnold Wright, chief reporter of the *Times of India*, was also called, who stated that Mr. Henry Curwen had been acting as the editor of the paper for the last eighteen months.

Campbell Millet Thomas deposed.—I am a mining engineer. I have been so for upwards of 30 years. I owned mineral properties myself in Cornwall and in Wales. I have gone to other parts of the world inspecting mines. I have been to Spain, Belgium, Portugal. I came out to India for the first time in May, 1880. I know one Mr. Archer. He came out with me, in the same vessel. When I came out, I had no business. relations with him. After Mr. Archer came to India, he opened an office, and asked me to be the consulting engineer to the mines that he might take up for the purpose of forming companies. I think in August or September last he requested me to go to Hyderabad to inspect some copper, silver, and other metals. I found them to be boulders of no value. He afterwards asked me to be the consulting engineer to a company called the Wynaad Gold-mining Company. I also undertook to make every effort to dispose of the shares of the company. I was to be paid, in addition to my salary as a consulting engineer, a commission on all shares I caused to be taken up, also my travelling expenses. I was never a partner in any firm of the name of Tremayne and Co. I was never connected with Mr. Archer in the way of partnership. I think Mr. Archer's office was opened about the end of June, and I severed my connection with him about the second week of the following October. After that I had nothing to do with Mr. Archer at all. In November of last year I went to the Wynaad district. I examined a great number of the properties in that district. I went there again in January last. On my second visit I examined an estate called the Temple Block estate. Mr. Owen Jones, who is a coffee-planter, on my recommendation, entered into negociations with me about the property. I subsequently entered into an agreement with Mr. Jones, with reference to this property. I produce the agreement, dated 22nd March, 1881. After the agreement was entered into, I tried to form a company. I also entered into private negociations for the purpose of disposing of the property. I registered the articles of association and memorandum of the Temple Block Wynaad Gold-mining Company on the 21st May, 1881. (Mr. Pherozshaw tendered a copy, to which Mr. Inverarity objected. The magistrate said it could not be put in.) On the 22nd June last I saw and read an article in the *Times of India*, and also the paragraphs in the same paper of the 23rd and 24th June last. I did not come out with Mr. Archer (as stated in the paper, to teach the people of Bombay the first principles of speculation. I certainly did not form the Temple Block Wynaad Gold-mining Company for the purpose of levanting with the spoils of that company. I was certainly not encouraged to start the company by the success of Mr. Archer in levanting with the spoils of the Silver-Lead Mining Company. I don't consider that the articles of association of the Temple Block are modelled after those of the Silver-Lead Mining Company. In forming the Temple Block Company I never intended to secure all the money I could loot, until I was safe on the high seas with the money in my pocket. It is a complete fasehood that I had ever such an intention. I was not going to invite any shareholders to join on any report made by myself on the mineral resources of that estate. I know Professor William Vazie Symons. He is a well-known geologist, and has reported on a great many of the mineral properties of the Wynaad. I employed him to report on the Temple Block estate. This is the report, and this is his signature to it. Mr. Symons went to England a fortnight ago, (Mr. Pherozshaw offered to put in the report. Mr. Inverarity objected, on the ground that he had no opportunity to cross-examine Mr. Symons on the contents of the report. Sooner than give the complainant a ground for complaint, Mr. Inverarity afterwards said he would withdraw his objection. The report, dated 3rd June, 1881, was allowed to go in.) I did not invite shareholders to take shares on any report of my own. I never made any statements to the public that the estate contained sufficient ground for several separate and independent companies, and "that the reefs there, unlike the reefs elsewhere, were virgin"; that they had never been wrought by the natives; that the whole of North Wynaad was almost a land *incognita*, being a dense forest until recently, being a home for the elephant, tiger and a hot-bed of fever; that I had no hesitation in recommending this property to any capitalist as being a first-rate speculation of no ordinary kind. I did write these statements to private individuals. The Temple Block estate did not appear to me to be an abandoned coffee-estate; it might have been. In the *Times* of June 23 the names of persons who signed the memorandum of the company are correctly given. It is not true that I had any intention of defrauding the Indian public with regard to that company. Two of the parties who signed the memorandum and articles of association are Raghunath Macoond and Purshotum Balcrishna Pandit. They were certainly aware—they must have been—when they signed the articles that they were provisional directors. The articles state so. On the 27th June I sent a notice to the provisional directors, and to persons who had signed the memorandum and articles of association. I produce press copies of the notice I sent. (Mr. Inverarity objected to copies of the notice going in.) In pursuance of the notice, a meeting was held on the 31st May last, at which Mr. John B. Stevenson was present and was called to the chair. Purshotum Balcrishna, Raghunath Macoond, and myself were also present. I know Anandrao Bhikoba, who is not a factotum of mine. Except his being a shareholder in the same company with me, I am not connected with him in any business. I sent one of the notices calling a meeting to Mr. W. Arnott. I have not issued any prospectus of the company. I have not made any public appeal to take up shares. I have not at all advertised the existence of this company. I have issued no public advertisement in connection with this company at all. I complain of these articles and paragraphs as calculated seriously to damage my character and reputation, and ruin the prospect and prevent the possibility of my now forming any company.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity:—At present I do not own any property in Cornwall or Wales. I formed companies and disposed of them. About 18 months ago I last formed a company to take over my property in Coosheen. I last owned property in Cornwall about eighteen months ago too. That property I acquired about eighteen months ago, and I have not done anything with it. I take up leases in Cornwall and Wales, and then dispose of them to companies. That is what I mean by stating that I was the owner of it. The same statement applied to the copper-mine near the Bay of Bantrim. I take up leases for the purpose of speculation. I then try to dispose of a lease to a company for as much as I can get. There was no syndicate with me in any of these transactions. A brother of mine was interested with me, but no one else. I was carrying on this business for more than thirty years. I have been inspecting and studying mines. I have always been engineer to my own mines, or those I was interested in. I came to India for the purpose of acquiring property in Wynaad and disposing of it to companies. I believe Archer came on a similar errand. I first met him in the West of England. I met him; we had a conversation together; I said I was coming out to Wynaad; he said he should like to come out too; and he agreed to come out with me. He came out with me by the same steamer. We left Charing Cross by train together. When we arrived in Bombay, we lived together. I had a seat in his office—the office of Tremayne and Co. The first thing they did was to issue a circular. I believe Tremayne and Co. came prominently before the public in regard to the Wynaad Gold-mining Company. I know that this advertisement appeared in the *Times of India* of 2nd September, 1880. My name appeared in that advertisement, with my authority, as consulting engineer. The next day there appeared an article in the *Times of India* asking who Tremayne and Co. were. I saw and read the article. (The article was tendered and objected to. It was admitted by the magistrate.) I took a letter afterwards to the *Times of India* office stating who they were. That letter was published in the paper. This is it (Mr. Inverarity put in the letter.) I say the statement in that letter that I was a partner of Tremayne and Co. is not true.

Mr. Inverarity.—Then why did you write it?

Witness.—I did not write.

Mr. Inverarity.—Did you authorise that statement to be put in that letter?

Witness.—No, I did not read it carefully.

Mr. Inverarity.—Never mind. Did you authorise that statement to be put in that letter?

Witness.—No, I did not.

Mr. Inverarity.—Did you not read it in presence of Mr. Curwen?

Witness.—I read portions of it. I won't swear I did not read the letter. I was asked to take it to Mr. Curwen; and I did so. I will not swear I did not see the letter in the paper the next day. I did not take the letter also to be published in the *Bombay Gazette*. I have no recollection that it had been published therein. This is the document I took to the *Times of India* office. The gentleman who wrote this did not accompany me to the *Times of India* office. I continued sitting in the office of Mr. Archer down to October, 1880.

Mr. Inverarity.—What did you get?

Witness.—Salary?

Mr. Inverarity.—Anything.

Witness.—I object to that question, your Honour.

The magistrate.—You will have to answer it.

Witness.—I have no memorandum. I got about Rs. 12,000. I got nothing for salary. Some of it was for commission. I got a cheque for Rs. 12,000. I had a private agreement with the vendor, for my services in selling shares, and in promoting the company. I was not connected with Archer in the firm of Tremayne and Co., except as mining engineer. Tremayne and Co. were understood to be the same as Archer. I dare say I signed the name of Tremayne and Co. to circulars inviting applications for shares: so did the rest of the clerks in the office. I was not a clerk in the office. I signed the circulars at the request of Mr. Archer. Thousands of circulars had to be issued; and I was asked to sign them. I may have signed in the name of Tremayne and Co. I cannot say. If a witness says I did, I cannot swear to the contrary. I think I first saw the Temple Block estate in November. I am one of the persons for whom Mr. Owen Jones possesses the Temple Block estate. Mr. Heiman is not one of the persons. This document shows the names of the parties who were and are interested with Mr. Owen Jones in the Temple Block estate. Indirectly I am one of the vendors of the estate, and I will get my share of the two lakhs of the purchase money. This is a copy of the memorandum of the Temple Block. (Mr. Inverarity put it in.) I am a member of the syndicate formed to acquire properties and dispose of them to companies.

Mr. Inverarity.—The syndicate keeps in the background, and puts forward Owen Jones?

Witness.—Owen Jones is the person who represented the syndicate in buying the Temple Block estate. It is the only property we have acquired. I think the syndicate paid Rs. 5,000 or Rs. 6,000 for buying the estate. In March I agreed with Mr. Owen Jones to buy for the company this property for two lakhs of rupees. It strikes me as an ordinary transaction. Similar transactions to these have been ordinary transactions to me for thirty years, as well as to other persons connected with mines. There is no mention in the memorandum or articles of association that I am one of the syndicate who were selling. It was not necessary to put in that.

Mr. Inverarity.—Do you think anybody would have received the shares if he know that the persons selling the property for two lakhs of rupees had bought it in the first instance for Rs. 5,000 or Rs. 6,000?

Witness.—It was not deemed necessary to mention what people give for properties which they are selling. I had another agreement with the company, in addition to £800 a year as secretary. By that agreement, dated 22nd March, 1881, I get Rs. 20,000 in cash and Rs. 30,000 worth of shares. I prepared these documents in Bombay and forwarded them to Mr. Jones. They were not prepared by me long after the 22nd March and ante-dated. They were not prepared in April and ante-dated.

Mr. Inverarity.—Did you buy the stamps for these documents on the 11th April?

Witness.—Yes, I will explain. (Laughs.)

Mr. Inverarity.—There is nothing to laugh at. It is a very serious matter.

Witness.—These documents are ante-dated. There was a mistake in the originals, and these copies were made. There was a slight discrepancy to the description of the property in the original. My salary of £800 as secretary was to commence on the 1st March, 1881. The company was registered on the 21st May. I suppose my duties as secretary commenced on the registering of the company; but I was doing work or the company before.

Mr. Inverarity.—Yes, but you got promotion money besides?

Witness.—That was so. I had a large interest. I was to get brokerage at 2½ per cent. upon the sales. The brokers would have got it; very little would have gone into my pocket. It is not provided by the articles (75 and 76) that I am not to account to the directors of the company for the moneys that came into my hands. This is a copy of the memorandum and articles of association of the Temple Block Company. I am Millet Thomas and Co.; no other person represents the company. The articles of association provide that I was not to account to the directors until after I received and paid two lakhs to Mr. Owen Jones. It was out of the proceeds of the moneys paid by the shareholders that I was to pay Owen Jones. Similar provisions to sections 75 and 76 were in the articles of the Silver-Lead Mining Company and the Wynaad Gold-mining Company while they were in the hands of Tremayne and Co. I have copies of the articles of the Silver-Lead Mining Company. (Produced and put in.) I know a man named Merwanjee Framjee Mehta. I asked him to get me four or five first-class names to act as directors. I swear I did not ask him to assist me in getting shareholders. I handed him a report of my own in reference to the property, in order that he might satisfy gentlemen who might wish to become directors. This is the document I gave him. It bears, in places, corrections in my handwriting. I do not know where the original is. I do not preserve originals of that kind. (Mr. Inverarity read the report which was addressed to Mr. Smith, one of the syndicate.) I adhere to the statement of the report that the lease of the estate was obtained on the most favourable terms—I mean the lease obtained by the syndicate, not the lease obtained by the company. The persons I wished to become directors were Messrs. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Raghoonath Narayen Khote, Dinshaw Pestonjee Kanga, Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy, and Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy. I think and swear that that statement was intended to inform them that the syndicate had obtained the lease on favourable terms. Various planters told me that it was a land of *incognita*.

Mr. Inverarity.—Who is *incognita*? Who is she? (Laughter.)

Witness.—I meant that it was land not known to the English. There were no roads there. The planters there told me it was the land of the elephant and the tiger, and the hot-bed of fever. (A laugh.) No solicitor investigated the title to the land. The title, I say, is an unexceptionable one. On the evidence of title the document of 10th March, 1881, was the only document the company was to get; and they were to make no requisitions or objections. The document of the 10th March is with Jones. That document is the document of purchase by me and Jones of the estate. I will telegraph for the document. I call this an unexceptionable title. We all know titles on the Malabar Coast are very inferior. This is called unexceptionable, because the owners had been holders for 500 years and upwards. We only bought the mining rights, and not the estate. Coffee-planters in the neighbourhood, and one of the members of the syndicate, Mr. Smith, told me this. Mr. Smith, Mr. Owen Jones, and others had seen the documents. A great deal of what I stated in this report is from informations I received from Mr. Smith. I wrote this for my own partner Smith: he is no practical man.

Mr. Inverarity.—If this was a private document, why did you say you recommend the estate as the finest district to those who wish to invest their money in?

Witness.—I have no explanation why I made that statement. I wrote this report for people in Manantoddy who were interested in the estate. I have annexed to my report an extract of a letter I received from Mr. Smith. It did not form part of the report I sent to Smith. I annexed it to my report to give persons who wished to become directors a favourable idea of the property. I did not tell Merwanjee to tell the persons who desired to become directors that Smith was a member of the syndicate. There could not have been any other motive in annexing that extract, except to favourably impress persons who wished to become directors. Mr. Massey, an extract from whose letter I also annexed, is a member of the syndicate. I did not tell Merwanjee of the fact.

Mr. Inverarity.—Do you consider it an honest thing to have put in those extracts, written by persons interested in the property?

Witness.—Yes, I consider it to have been perfectly honest. A man may give an opinion about his own property.

Mr. Inverarity.—Were you justified in concealing the fact that you, Mr. Smith, and Mr. Massey were most directly interested in the property which you were lauding?

Witness.—Yes, I think there was necessity to mention that. The syndicate consisted of Major General Morgan, myself, J. H. Smith, J. D. Massey, J. H. Souter, McIver, L. D. Moscrop, J. S. Massey, Owen Jones, and Collin Patterson. I do intend to bring out more companies in the same way and on the same principles as the Temple Block; I can't say if on the same articles of association. I intend probably to start more companies in Bombay like the Temple Block. I made the acquaintance of these gentlemen down in the gold regions, Wynaad.

Mr. Inverarity.—Now, you take the article and point to a single statement that is incorrect.

Witness.—There are so many that it is difficult to name.

Mr. Inverarity.—Mention the first. Begin at the beginning of the article and point out the sentence that is untrue.

Witness.—I say it is untrue "Tremayne and Co. have not quite disappeared from Bombay." It is untrue that I was connected with Mr. Archer.

Mr. Inverarity.—I will warn you, Mr. Thomas, do you pledge your oath that it is untrue?

Witness.—I was only consulting engineer. I admit that fact. I had a seat with Tremayne and Co. and I lived with Mr. Archer.

Mr. Inverarity.—Then you were connected with them?

Witness.—If you mean as consulting engineer, I admit that.

Mr. Inverarity.—And that you got Rs. 12,000?

Witness.—Not from Archer or Tremayne and Co., but from the Wynaad Company. My brother bought a business in Liverpool and traded in the name of Liscomb and Co. I was not his partner, but had an interest, one-third, in the business. That firm did not fail. It paid its creditors. It is not in existence now. My brother made a fortune and retired. I had some thousands—many thousands.

Mr. Inverarity.—Is it a fact that you spent some time in Chester jail?

Witness.—No, it is not a fact. I did not know Archer when he went by the name of Wadge. I have not told persons in Bombay that his name was Wadge. I told persons that I had got information from England that Archer's name was not Archer. I did not know that Archer had gone, in America, under the name of Pugh. I did not know that Archer had been five years in Pentonville jail. I told people in Bombay that I had received a letter from my wife, stating that Archer's name was not Archer, and that he had been a criminal. I don't know about his surfering penal servitude. I have not heard from Archer since he left India. I do not know where he is. When I was with Archer I do not think we had a syndicate. There was no syndicate registered. There were some gentlemen who had money and formed an association to buy property and sell it to companies in London. I was one; Mr. Archer was another. Archer said he had his parties. I do not know who they were. My share was never defined. I was consulting engineer to the association. It did no business. I do not know what Archer's share was. I came out to India partly on my own account, and partly on account of other people.

Mr. Inverarity.—Who were they?

Witness.—I am not going to tell you.

Mr. Inverarity.—Your own counsel will tell you that you must give them.

The magistrate.—You must give them.

Witness.—I came out for Oswell: he said he had parties. I paid my own expenses. I came out as a friend, not on a paid mission. After my arrival in Bombay, Archer put in an advertisement in the *Times of India* of 19th June, 1880, in my name. I did not authorise Archer to put it in; and I had nothing whatever to do with it. I approved on reading it in the paper. (Mr. Inverarity put in a letter sent with that advertisement.) That's not my signature, and I believe it is—eh, eh, eh!

Mr. Inverarity.—Archer's, come!

Witness.—Yes, Archer's. I am a civil engineer, but did not serve my articles with any one. I call myself a civil engineer, because I understand the work of one.

Mr. Inverarity.—Who appointed you the representative of the British and Foreign Exploring Syndicate?

Witness.—Archer. (Laughter.) He represented the syndicate. I do not know where that syndicate has its office. I never did anything for them. Archer said he would get out plenty of work for me, but the work was never produced.

Mr. Inverarity.—It was in the railway train that he appointed you representative of the syndicate?

Witness.—I suppose it was in the railway train that the appointment was made (laughter); any how, it was on the road to India.

Mr. Inverarity.—Was it not a falsehood to give you importance that your name was published as representative of the syndicate?

Witness.—I don't think so. I have not heard of the syndicate since. Archer paid my expenses while I was living with him in Bombay. I did not buy articles in the shops here, telling the tradespeople to send the bills to Archer. He did not buy a watch and chain for me. He presented me with a diamond ring. I have not got it now. I exchanged it for three others. I have not recently been buying rings and not paying for them. I did not buy a ring from Merwanjee Framjee Mehta. I did not promise to pay him in a week and fail to pay him. I gave him a promissory note for Rs. 220, for services which he said he had rendered to me. It was not convenient to me to pay cash.

Mr. Inverarity.—Do you think it was a reasonable thing for a person who had not Rs. 220, to ask to be trusted with two lakhs of rupees?

Witness.—I was not trusted with two lakhs of rupees. I bought some jewellery of a man named Sumsoodin for Rs. 1,600. I paid him a cheque for Rs. 996—it was ante-dated.

Mr. Inverarity.—You are rather fond of ante-dating your documents. (A laugh.)

Witness.—The cheque was post-dated. It was given in November, and is dated the 5th February. This is the cheque. On the 5th February, I don't think I had enough money in the bank. I don't know; it is probable. I met him in January, when I told him I had not enough money in the bank. I gave him a receipt for Rs. 500 on the back of the cheque. It was not convenient to pay him in cash. On the 5th June last, not being able to pay the balance. I gave him a promissory note for Rs. [illegible]

Mr. Inverarity.—Your pecuniary position is not good?

Witness.—I think it is good. I expect remittances from England.

Mr. Inverarity.—Besides that, you have been borrowing moneys from Marwarees?

Witness.—No, I have not been borrowing. I have not applied to any Marwarees for moneys. I did not apply to Valla Vecta for money. I owe about Rs. 400 to the person who furnished my office. I don't know his name. I furnished my office [illegible] months ago. Before that Mr. Motabhoy, a [illegible] of mine, lent me the use of his office. [illegible] lent me money to start with. I had money of my own. I sign sometimes as C. M. Thomas, sometimes as C. Millet Thomas. I sometimes signed my name, when I was connected with Tremayne and Co., as Campbell M. Thomas.

Mr. Inverarity.—You have changed your name to conceal your connection with Tremayne and Co.?

Witness.—I don't think I have changed.

Mr. Inverarity.—You have altered the name. You have dropped the Campbell?

Witness.—I did so not to sever my connection, if possible, with Tremayne and Co., but because a brother of mine in Liverpool had adopted a similar name. I sent these three latters (produced by Mr. Inverarity) to M. F. Mehta. The papers I wanted him to return included the report on the Temple Block estate. If he did not return it, I threatened him with criminal proceedings. It was my document; and I wanted him to return it to me. I was not anxious to get back the report, in order that it should not be produced here.

The case was then adjourned until 2 o'clock on Wednesday next, when the cross-examination of the witness by Mr. Inverarity will be resumed.

DIVINE SERVICES.

HARBOUR MISSION SERVICE.

AFLOAT.

There will be divine service on board the ship [illegible]stan to-morrow, Sunday, at 11 a.m., in the Library of the Royal Alfred Sailors' Home at 4-30 p.m., and at Prince's Dock, on board the S.S. Armenia, at 6-30 p.m. Captains, officers, and seamen are earnestly invited to attend the services. The Missions to Seamen's Flag will be hoisted.

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4TH SUNDAY IN TRINITY, 10TH JULY, 1881.

7 a.m., Celebration of Holy Communion.
8 a.m., Prayer and Sermon, and 2nd celebration of Communion. Hymns 107, 318.
5-30 p.m., Litany.
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The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well-known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM garrisoned by two regiments and one Battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secundrabad, about 4 miles, are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Rs. 2 per month. For every additional square foot annas 8.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square, will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Rs. 2. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

ENGLISH GOODS.

VIA SUEZ CANAL AT LOWEST EXPORT PRICES.
SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WARE HOUSEMEN.
INDIA, COLONIAL AND FOREIGN OUTFITTERS)
ESTABLISHED 1843.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.

INVITE attention to their ILLUSTRATED 220-PAGE CATALOGUE, sent (with patterns) post free. Ladies' Clothing, Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery, Jewellery, &c. Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements. Furniture, Musical Instruments, Ironmongery, Fire Arms, Cutlery, Carriages, Saddlery and Harness, Boots and Shoes. Wines and Spirits; Ales and Beers, Preserved Provisions, Stationery, Perfumery, Books, Toys, &c. &c. Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per Cent.

Terms—Not less than 25 per Cent. to accompany *orders* and balances will be drawn for at 60 days sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight, and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India and Ceylon at a uniform charge of 1s. per lb.

Special advantages to Merchants, Store Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,
50 to 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, and
66, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. James Madden & Co., Bombay, and at the Office of the "*Englishman*" Newspaper, Calcutta.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS,

BYCULLA IRON WORKS AND METAL MART, BOMBAY.
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT—NESBIT ROAD.
ENGINEERS, IRON-FOUNDERS AND IRON-MERCHANTS.

HAVING two large Engineering Workshops replete with the most modern Machinery, and each Department under skilled European control, we are in a position to execute all orders entrusted to us with despatch and care.

OUR FOUNDRIES are capable of turning out 12 tons of castings per day and single castings up to 20 tons weight. Brass, Gun Metal and Phosphor Bronze Castings made to order.

SMITHIES.—With several Steam Hammers, Swaging Machines, and 44 Forges we can execute orders of the heaviest and most varied character.

BRIDGE and GIRDER SHOPS.—Girders rivetted by Machinery ensuring accuracy and sound work; large Roofing orders executed on the lowest terms.

MACHINE SHOPS.—With 60 Machines of various kinds and from the best Makers, we can guarantee careful execution of all work from this department.

METAL MART.

WE HAVE IN STOCK :—
Clayton and Shuttleworth's Portable Engines.
Tangye's Horizontal Stationary Engines.
Taylor's Patent 5 and 10 ton Steam Cranes.
Seller's Screwing Machines with automatic Die releasing and oiling apparatus.
Oil Presses, "Boomer."
J. and H. Gwynne's Invincible Centrifugal Pumps.
Hand-Pumps of various kinds.
Emery Grinding and Glazing Machines.
Emery Wheel Tooth Cleaning Machines.
Injectors and Steam Pumps.
Lathe's Drilling and Slotting Machines.
Taps and Dies by Whitworth and Chatwin.
Large Assortment of *Files* by Jowitt, Spear and Jackson, and other noted Makers.
Engineers' and Contractors' Tools of all kinds.
Pig Iron of various brands.
Lowmoor, Boiler and Girder Plates.
Sheet Iron.
Bar Iron of the best Staffordshire and Swedish brands.
Gas and Water Pipes, &c.

All communications should be addressed to the BYCULLA IRON WORKS, BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

WE are the only recognized Representatives of the Wine Trade *per se* in India.

We are also recognized Shippers on the London Market.

Our House in India was founded in 1842.

And in Europe in 1815.

Every description of both popular and suitable Wines for this climate may be obtained on the best terms from us as original Importers.

LONDON, BORDEAUX, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, AND LAHORE.

PATRONS: H. M. THE QUEEN-EMPRESS. | PATRONS: REGIMENTAL MESSES, THE PRINCIPAL LONDON & INDIAN CLUB-HOUSES.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

BORDEAUX.

CASH. per doz. Qts. Rs. a.	2 doz. Pts. Rs. a.		CREDIT. Per Case. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
34 8	36 4	Chateau Lafite or Mouton .. (After-Dinner Wines)	36 0	38 0
28 12	30 8	„ Rauzan ..	30 0	32 0
25 12	27 12	„ Palmer ..	27 0	29 0
23 0	25 0	„ La Rose .. (Dinner Wines)	24 0	26 0
21 0	23 0	St. Julien ..	22 0	24 0
17 4	19 4	Cantenac ..	18 0	20 0
15 12	17 12	St. Estephe, a favourite ..	16 8	18 8
13 8	15 8	Petit Medoc, excellent for Breakfast ..	14 0	16 0
15 12	17 12	Do. in Litre Bottles ..	16 8	18 8
9 4	12 0	PETIT MEDOC, bottled in Bombay ..	9 8	12 8
24 0	25 12	Haut Sauternes, delicate flavour, Red ..	25 0	27 0
19 4	21 0	Sauterne (Barsac), light ..	20 0	22 0
15 8	..	Graves ..	16 0	..

BURGUNDY.

33 0	34 12	Chambertin, the elite of Burgundies ..	34 8	36 8
26 12	28 12	Nuits or Corton, high-class Wine	28 0	30 0
22 8	24 4	Volnay, strongly recommended ..	23 8	25 8
19 4	21 0	Beaune, soft delicate flavour ..	20 0	22 0
26 12	28 12	Chablis, La Moutonne, superior ..	28 0	30 0
17 12	19 12	Chablis, light, pleasant Wine ..	18 8	20 8
19 4	..	Vermouth ..	20 0	..

CHAMPAGNE.

55 8	58 8	WACHTER'S "PRINCE of WALES" Plume, "EXTRA DRY," so labelled ..	58 0	61 0
54 8	57 4	FINEST EXTRA DRY, a Grand Wine ..	57 0	60 0
33 0	..	WACHTER'S "PRINCE of WALES," per hamper of 24 half-pints ..	34 8	..
35 4	36 12	DE ST. MARCEAUX ..	36 8	38 8
32 12	34 8	CARTE BLANCHE (Sibadey's) light, particularly dry ..	34 0	36 0
25 8	27 12	SAUMER, Fine Sparkling ..	26 8	28 8
40 0	45 0	FISSI THIRION, Medium dry ..	44 0	49 0
28 12	30 12	A. DE PAUL ..	30 0	32 0

SPARKLING GERMAN WINES.

43 0	45 0	Hock, Nonpareil, extra quality, medium dry ..	45 0	47 0
[illegible] 8	31 8	Hock, Sparkling Rudesheimer, very choice ..	34 0	36 0
43 0	45 0	Moselle, Nonpareil [extra quality]	45 0	47 0
32 8	34 8	Moselle, Muscatel [very choice] ..	34 0	36 0

STILL GERMAN WINES.

40 8	..	Hock, Marcobrunner ..	42 8	
33 12	..	Liebfraumilch ..	35 8	
29 8	31 8	Hock Rudesheimer, mellow ..	31 0	33 0
24 4	26 4	Do. Hochheimer, fine flavoured ..	25 8	27 8
19 4	21 0	Do. Laubenheimer, light, refreshing ..	20 0	22 0
19 4	..	Carlowitz ..	20 0	..
30 0	..	Stein-Wein in Bocksbeutel, most pleasing Wine ..	31 8	..

SHERRY.

CASH. Per doz. Qts. Rs. a.			CREDIT. Per doz. Qts. Rs. a.
38 12	Amontillado A. 1. rare old ..	gold seal	40 8
36 12	Amontillado, choice and superior ..	black seal	38 8
28 12	Solera ..		30 8
28 4	Amoroso, superior ..	black seal	29 8
27 4	Montilla, extra pale and very dry	black seal	28 0
22 0	Manzanilla, very pale, dry ..	red seal	23 0
21 0	Pale, dry medium ..	yellow seal	22 0
20 0	Vino De Pasto, remarkably pale and dry,	pink seal	21 0
16 12	A Good Dinner Wine ..	white seal	17 8
16 12	Marsala, Virgin, pale fine, flavour,	yellow seal	17 8
27 12	Madeira, E. I., very superior ..	black seal	39 0
33 8	Madeira, excellent Wine ..	red seal	34 0

PORT.

Per 1 doz. Qts. Rs. a.	2 doz. Pts. Rs. a.		Per 1 doz. Qts. Rs. a.	2 doz. Pts. Rs. a.
36 4	..	Old Crusted, very choice (some years in bottle) ..	38 0	..
26 4	28 4	Invalid's full-bodied, gold capsule	27 8	29 8
22 0	23 0	Dessert Wine, superior black seal, soft and mature ..	23 0	24 0
19 4	21 0	An Excellent wine .. red seal	20 0	22 0
14 8	16 4	Spanish Port	15 0	17 0
23 0	..	St. Martin's Malaga, Sacramental Wine	24 0	..

LIQUEURS.

49 0	51 0	Curaçao, Amsterdam, Orange, and White ..	51 0	53 4
7 0	..	Chartreuse, Green, per Bottle ..	7 4	..
6 0	..	Do. Yellow „ ..	6 4	
..	71 12	Benedictine ..	..	75 0
51 4	55 0	Maraschino de Zara, best ..	53 8	57 8
47 8	..	Noyeau de Martinique ..	49 8	..
37 0	..	Creme de Noyeau ..	38 8	..
38 12	40 12	Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	40 8	42 8
26 0	..	Orange Bitters, best ..	27 0	..
30 12	..	"Kill the Crow" Bitters ..	32 0	..
..	27 8	Assorted Liqueurs, Choice ..	..	28 8

CUTLER, PALMER'S COGNAC AND OTHER SPIRITS.

Per doz. Rs. a.		Per doz. Rs. a.
27 0	Blue Capsule, a capital peg brandy ..	28 0
29 8	White Capsule, delicate flavour ..	30 8
32 12	Yellow Capsule, fine old, soft pale ..	34 0
37 8	Black Capsule, superior old, pale ..	39 0
45 4	Black Capsule, extra superior, rare old ..	47 0
22 4	RUM, old Jamaica ..	23 0
20 8	„ fine "Pineapple" ..	21 0
22 4	GIN, London Old Tom, first quality ..	23 0
22 4	DRY GIN ..	23 0
22 4	FIELD'S Gin ..	23 0
16 10	WHISKEY, Irish and Scotch ..	17 0
23 4	WHISKEY, Irish and Scotch, fine old, pure ..	24 0
18 0	SCHNAPPS SCHIEDAM AROMATIC, Anti-Dyspeptic Cordial ..	18 8
18 0	GENEVA, in flasks, the best ..	18 8

CUTLER, PALMER'S COGNAC AND WHISKIES IN JARS.

CASH. Per Gal. Without Jar. Rs. a.		CREDIT. Per Gal. Without Jar. Rs. a.
15 0	Cognac, * * * * ..	15 8
13 0	„ * * * ..	13 8
11 4	„ ..	11 8
10 8	„ ..	10 12

The Jars can be returned for re-filling. An allowance of Price for the Jar will be made, deducting all outlay for carriages to godown.

Empty Jars 1 Gal. .. .. Rs. 2 0 each.
Do. do. 2 „ .. .. „ 3 0 „
Do. do. 4 „ .. .. „ 4 0 „
Wood Taps Re. 1-8 each. Plated Taps, Rs. 4 each.

WHISKEY IN JARS—WOOD.

Rs. a.		Rs. a.
8 12	Irish and Scotch, Fine, Old, Pure per Im. Gall.	9 0

CLARET IN WOOD.

46 Gals. Hhds. Rs. a.		46 Gals. Hhds. Rs. a.
216 0	ST. ESTEPHE ..	231 0
161 0	MEDOC ..	172 0

Of these we keep stock from October to March only.

SHERRY IN WOOD AND JARS.

	CASH. 4 Gals. Per Jar. Rs. a.	13½ Gals. Octaves. Rs. a.	27 Gals. Quarter Cask. Rs. a.	54 Gals. Hhds. Rs. a.
Manzanilla ..	38 4	115 0	216 0	421 2

The Quarter Casks, Octaves, and Jars are very convenient for Families, and will be found most economical. Wood Taps or Plated Taps for Jars Re. 1-8 or Rs. 4 extra.

MEMO. OF TERMS.

(Our Quotations throughout are duty paid.)

An Order for Five cases, accompanied by Cash, carries 10 per Cent. Discount off BOND VALUE of Credit Prices
THREE months' Credit, without Discount, to approved Buyers.
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.
Single-dozen Orders subject to 5 per Cent. for Cash off Bond Value of Credit Prices.

NOTE.—Forwarding Charges are added. We guarantee each case to contain its full complement of bottles when despatched, and agree to take back or exchange any Wine that may not be approved of on arrival, but not afterwards.

All Up-country Orders have PROMPT ATTENTION, and are executed the same day as received if possible.

☞ N.B.—Mofussil constituents are requested, before taking delivery of their Goods, to see that the weight agrees with the railway receipt.

We do not supply less than one dozen quarts or two dozen pints.

NOTICE.
THIS ADVERTISEMENT APPEARS ONCE A WEEK.

LOCAL AGENTS FOR SINGLE BOTTLES.
Mr. W. J. ESSAI, Forbes Street.
Mr. EDULJEE PALLONJEE, Bora Bazar Street.
Mr. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, Poydoni.
Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGUR, Crawford Market.
Mr. BHICAJEE DADABHOY DHUNIDADUNA, 78, Cumballa Hill.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & CIE., MILLINERS AND DRESSMAKERS

BY
SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO
LADY FERGUSSON.

NEW DRESS MATERIALS FOR THE HOT WEATHER.

Sateens (new designs).
Foulardines.
Grenadines.
Twills.
Colored Indian Muslins.
Satinettes.
Striped Galateas.
White Brochis.
White Twill Stripes.
Crepe Cloths.
Oatmeal Cloth.

Patterns sent to any part of India.

AUX VILLES DE FRANCE
RAMPART ROW
AND
CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

ZOEDONE FOR INDIA,

A DELICIOUS SPARKLING BEVERAGE FOR DAILY USE.

ZOEDONE

Is Exhilarating, yet Non-alcoholic.

May be taken continuously as a Substitute for Alcoholic Liquors with the most beneficial results.

Will keep good after being opened, and retains its Sparkling Qualities to the last.

May be drunk by persons of every age, and at all times.

Dr. G. S. Ranking, Surgeon, Indian Medical Department, writes of it thus:—"I am of opinion that in 'Zoedone' is to be found a complete solution of the problem which has long exercised the minds of the medical profession in India, viz., the discovery of a beverage which shall assuage thirst, restore nervous waste, and, while being palatable, be also non-alcoholic. It is my firm conviction that if 'Zoedone' be introduced into India it will meet all the requirements of those who wish to restore their nervous systems without impairing their livers."

From Dr. Lucas, Bombay Medical Department, Author of "The Elements of Indian Hygiene," &c.: "I am of opinion that the invaluable aerated beverage 'Zoedone' deserves the highest attention at the hands of the Indian public; it is not only health-giving drink, but essentially, containing as it does the quadruple phosphates of iron, lime, potash, and soda, a health-restoring drink par excellence reviving and refreshing the vital powers. It would be a blessing indeed if we could see it introduced into hotels, restaurants, regimental messes, and canteens. To weakly females in India it would decidedly tend not only to the amelioration of their own health, but that of their offspring, the future generations of men and women. I need scarcely allude to its indication as a remedial and dietetic agent in cases of malarial cachexy, phthisis, &c., the cost at which it is sold should in itself commend 'Zoedone' to the people in India."

The Company's Agents for India, including Burmah and Ceylon, are as follows:—

Agents in Chief, MESSRS. WILLIS RODWELL & Co., LONDON.

BOMBAY	Messrs. C. H. B. FORBES & Co.
CALCUTTA	„ HINDE, ALLEN & Co.
CAWNPORE	„ COOPER ALLEN & Co.
CALICUT	„ PIERCE, LESLIE & Co.
COCHIN	„ „
CEYLON	„ W. M. SMITH & Co.
KURRACHE	„ A. MCHINCH & Co.
MADRAS	„ SHAW & WINCH.
RANGOON	„ HALLIDAY BROTHERS.
ADEN	„ COWASJEE DINSHAW & BROTHERS.

Price Rs. 4½ per dozen pints, in cases of 6 dozen each.

Any orders transmitted to the Company's Agents will meet with due attention.

Wholesale and Trade Terms may be obtained from above Agents.

By order,

J. DURIE PATTULLO,
Secretary.

BEWARE OF THE SPURIOUS IMITATIONS NOW BEING ADVERTISED.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE INDIAN ZOEDONE COMPANY, LIMITED, are prepared to allot to Applicants in India 15,000 Shares, part of £100,000 Capital of the Company, and thus give consumers in India a direct interest in the success of the Company.

Prospectuses and information may be obtained from the Agents of the Company.

LONDON...	[redacted] & Co.
BOMBAY...	& Co.
CALCUTTA	& Co.
COLOMBO	„ W. M. Smith & Co.
KURRACHEE	„ A. McHinch & Co.
MADRAS...	„ Shaw & Winch.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

TO THE DIRECTORS OF
THE INDIAN ZOEDONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

GENTLEMEN,

Having paid to Messrs.__________ the Agents of the Company, the sum of Rs.__________ being 10/- per Share, at the current rate of Exchange for Bank Demand Drafts, on__________Shares, I request you to allot me that number of Shares in the Company, and I hereby agree to accept the same or any smaller number that may be allotted to me, and to become a member of the Company in respect thereof, and to pay the balance of 10/- per Share on the Shares allotted to me, three months after date of allotment.

Name (in full)__________
Address__________
Profession__________
Date__________1881.
Signature__________

In order to obviate difficulties with regard to registration of transfers, the Certificates for Shares allotted to residents in India will be made out to bearer if desired, so as to facilitate transfer from hand to hand.

J. DURIE PATTULLO,
23, Abchurch Lane, London, E. C. Secretary.

TRADE MARK—PHOSPHODYNE. SANCTIONED BY HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

Protected under the "Trade Marks Act" (3 and 30 Vict., ch. 91.) Enacted by the "*Queen's Most Excellent Majesty*," 20th August, 1875.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Discovered and so named, A.D. 1862, by R. D. LALOR, M.D.

To residents in India, China, and the Colonies it will prove invaluable as a Reliable Liver Tonic and a Vitalising Restorative.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is a Pure Solution of Phosphorus, pleasant in flavour and appearance, being a perfectly Bright Liquor, combined with Vegetable Alkaloids, possessing marvellous Curative Properties, the Wonder of Modern Chemistry, free from all Dangerously Active Drugs; innocent in its action, and pronounced by the highest Medical Authority to be unequalled for its power in replenishing and elaborating the Vitality of the Body; by its supplying all the essential constituents of the Blood, Brain, and Nerve Substance; and for developing all the Powers and Functions of the System to the highest degree, thereby checking all wasting of the Vital Fluid, and the more Exhausting Wear and Tear of Life resulting from Overtaxed Energies of Body or Mind, maintaining that Buoyant Energy of the Brain, Nervous, and Muscular Systems which renders the Mind Cheerful, Happy, Brilliant, and Energetic.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Surpasses all the known therapeutic agents of the present age, for the Speedy and Permanent Cure of all Derangements of the Nervous and Blood Systems.

Nervous Prostrations, General Debility, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Noises in the Head and Ears, Loss of Energy and Appetite, Nervous Debility in all its Stages, Softening of the Brain, Paralysis, Pains in the Back, Affections of the Kidneys, Urinary Deposits, &c., Asthma, Scrofula, and Skin Diseases, Wasting or Withering of the Muscles, Impure and Impoverished Blood, Premature Decay and all morbid conditions of the system dependent upon the deficiency of the vital forces arising from whatever cause.

THE ACTION OF

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is Two-fold and Specific; on the one hand increasing the principle which constitutes Nervous Energy; and on the other the most powerfull Blood and Flesh-generating Agent known; therefore a Marvellous Medicine for Renovating Impaired and Broken-down or Exhausted Constitutions, making the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated.

AN ALARMING FACT.

Tens of Thousands of the people of India are to-day dying from the effects of Brain-disease, Dyspepsia or Disordered Liver, which sap the springs of life. The results of these diseases upon the masses of intelligent and valuable people is most alarming, making life actually a burden instead of enjoyment and usefulness, as it ought to be. There is not any good reason for this, seeing the united testimony of a great number of sufferers establish that DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is superior to any Medicine yet discovered for the cure of Nervous and Mind Diseases, Dyspepsia and Liver Complaints in all their varied forms. The promptness and certainty of its action is such that when the fire of life seems to be dying out in the system, and the mind sympathising with the body is reduced almost to a state of imbecility, this mighty Restorative, by a few doses, seems as it were to lift the sufferer out of the slough of despond and recruit and reinvigorate both the frame and the intellect.

TWENTY YEARS' PUBLIC TEST

Prove these facts unimpeachable, being fully borne out by thousands of testimonials from every nation and country in the world, freely offered by distinguished families, private persons, military, naval, scientific, and professional men who are well known, and who have experienced from its use all the benefits here indicated.

Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s., by all Export, Wholesale and Retail Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS the name DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, LONDON, ENGLAND, is blown in the glass of each Bottle, and every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp, with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, LONDON, ENGLAND, engraved thereon by Order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners; IF NOT, IT IS A FORGERY, AND YOU HAVE BEEN IMPOSED ON BY A WORTHLESS IMITATION.

BEWARE OF WORTHLESS IMITATIONS THAT MAY EMANATE FROM AUSTRALIA.

The Phosphoric Treatment of Disease, with Cures,
Post free, from
DR. R. D. LALOR, Bay House, 32, Gaisford Street, London, N. W., England,
THE SOLE PROPRIETOR AND ORIGINATOR OF PHOSPHODYNE.

APPOINTED AGENTS IN INDIA:—
Treacher & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.
Smith Stanistreet & Co.; Bathgate & Co., Calcutta.
R. Robertson, Ceylon.
O'Hara & Co., Bangalore.
West & Co., Chemists, Madras.
Espocchly, Kurrachee.
E. Gillon & Co., Lahore and Dalhousie.
Rangoon Dispensary, 215, Dalhousie Street.
Hosie & Co., 78, Merchant Street, Rangoon.
J. Lyell, Allahabad.
Charles & Co., Cawnpore and Meerut.

And all the Leading Merchants in India and China.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE

ESTABLISHED 1825.

THE large sum of upwards of FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING is paid annually by this office to the representatives of deceased Policy holders.

THE INVESTED FUNDS for payment of future claims are upwards of FIVE MILLIONS AND A HALF STERLING.

THE ANNUAL REVENUE EXCEEDS £800,000

GEO. OLIVER,
Acting Secretary.
BOMBAY BRANCH, 14, RAMPART ROW.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

YEAR ENDING DECEMBER, 1880.

ANNUAL INCOME	£1,069,592
FIRE RESERVE	£1,500,000
LIFE & ANNUITY RESERVE	£3,174,302
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS	£6,499,008

FIRE.—Property of nearly every description insured on usual terms.

LIFE.—Rates compare favourably with those of any first-class office.

For particulars apply to the Agents.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.
33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to £4,260,595 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms, COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

15 per cent. discount is now allowed on Mills, &c.

STAMPS ON ANNUAL POLICIES paid by the Company.

Fire Premiums for 1862..........£300,000
„ 1872..........£816,383

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POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on adult, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,389,907

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1863	£1,045,143	1873	£2,645,502
1868	£1,579,578	1878	£4,069,159

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6, Hummum Street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	Rs. 10,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances), CAPITAL	„ 9,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 8,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 8,000,000
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	„ 5,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL...	„ 3,750,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The SWISS-LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	Rs. 2,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

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All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

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FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,
Not granted by any other Company whatever:—

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Age.	30	35	40	45
Premium ...	Rs. a. p. 21 5 4	Rs. a. p. 24 8 8	Rs. a. p. 28 10 0	Rs. a. p. 33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities.
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20. 80 per cent. of Premia to be invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

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It keeps the system in a pure and healthy condition by its well known action in absorbing all impure gases and putrescence in the stomach and bowels, all malignant fevers may be avoided, and indigestion, flatulence, acidity, &c., is speedily removed by this valuable remedial Agent, and is invaluable to persons residing in hot climates.

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